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Yeltsin Invites Clinton To Visit; Proposes New Cooperation Programs

Russian President Boris Yeltsin called President-Elect Bill Clinton yesterday to wish him well in his new post and to invite him to pay an official visit to Russia after his inauguration, according to ITAR-TASS. Hoping that Russo-American relations will acquire "new dynamism" under Clinton's administration, Yeltsin suggested both leaders exchange "high-level representatives soon" to establish "contacts without delay." Russia and the United States, he said, should transform the "framework agreements" reached during his U.S. visit last June into "full-effect agreements" and become "not only partners but allies as well." Yeltsin also sent a letter to Clinton in which he details a program of cooperation in "disarmament and security," "the sphere of human rights, Middle East settlement, prevention of conflicts in the world," and "settling conflict on the territory of the former USSR."

Tajikistan Sets Up State Council; Russia's Kozyrev Encourages Participation

Acting Tajik President Iskandarov decreed the establishment of a State Council on 6 November, reports ITAR-TASS. The stated purpose of the council is "halting the fratricidal civil conflict and preventing a national catastrophe in the name of saving Tajik statehood." Iskandarov will chair the council; Abdulladzhanov, Tajikistan's acting prime minister, and Ashurov, commander of the Russian Army's 201st Motorized Rifle Division, have been appointed deputy chairmen. The council "has been charged with restoring law and order, ensuring the full extent of citizens' rights and freedoms, [and] creating necessary conditions for the restoration of the effective activity of bodies of power, as well as preparing democratic elections to the Supreme Soviet."

Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev, commenting on the Tajik announcement, revealed that the idea for forming the council was proposed at the recent Alma-Ata summit of Central Asian leaders. He noted that " 'the State Council is not an ideal structure, far from it, but it fully corresponds to the current situation in the republic.' " Kozyrev also stressed the need for all parties to the conflict to participate in the council's work.

Yeltsin Briefs Press on Upcoming Foreign Trips

"However much we are accused of conducting a political dialogue only with the United States, the main priority for us will be the continent in which we live, Europe," President Yeltsin told a press briefing, according to ITAR-TASS. Yeltsin added that his visit to London would focus on Russia's integration into Europe; in Hungary, he plans to hand over all archival material regarding the Soviet role in the 1956 Hungarian revolution.

New Long-Range Cruise Missile Launched From Tu-160

PM0511100592 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 0700 GMT 31 Oct 92

[Report by V. Romantsov and O. Skalskiy; from the "Plus Eleven" program]

[Text] [Romantsov, over video of aircraft on tarmac] For the first time in Russia a long-range cruise missile was launched from a Russian-owned Tu-160 in the Saratov Oblast city of Engels on 22 October.

It can be claimed that the Tu-160 is a fourth generation aircraft. At least this is how the military describes it. According to them it contains more electronic equipment than a spacecraft. It has 32 computers on board. As for its technical specifications, it is superior even to the U.S. B-1 and B-2 aircraft of the same class.

On the subject of the cruise missile, we are only able to say that it is secret. We were allowed to film only part of it, and that was under wraps.

Externally it resembles this training missile, except that it has a drawing of a shark's mouth on its nose.

[Unidentified man in uniform] We are constantly ready to defend our fatherland, our country, our Russian Federation.

[Romantsov] They say that one such aircraft, fully armed with missiles, is capable of disabling any country's combat readiness. One man can win a war, after all. [video shows Tu-160 exterior and interior, cockpit instruments, missile under wraps being wheeled toward aircraft, training missile, more glimpses of exterior and interior of aircraft, pilot at controls]

Central Asian Republics Form Common Market With Turkey

PM0411180592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 92 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by Vladimir Khovratovich: "Turkey Strengthens Positions in Southern Republics of Former USSR"]

[Text] Istanbul—At the conference of heads of Turkic states which has ended in Ankara a document was signed from which it follows that a new community has been established in the south of the former USSR.

It was not given an official name, but most specialists are using the term "Turkic Common Market." The presidents of Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan agreed that these states would set up their own telecommunications links and exchange of citizens and capital without the need for visas. Turkey also proposed constructing oil and gas pipelines from Kazkahstan and Turkmenistan in order to supply Europe with oil and natural gas via the port of Iskenderun.

The conference also considered the question of creating a "common" language for the Turkic states. But the sides did not arrive at a common opinion on this matter. "The creation of a separate community on ethnic or linguistic lines," Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev said at the final press conference, "does not bring peoples closer together, it merely disunites them."

Asked by your correspondent how Russia would react to the creation of such communities on its southern borders, Turkish President Turgut Ozal made it clear that the Turkish Republic continues to give priority to Russia in its foreign economic and foreign political relatiions with other countries.

The conference did not back Azerbaijan's proposal on introducing economic sanctions against Armenia. The problem of Nagorno-Karabakh was removed from the conference agenda altogether.

The next conference of heads of Turkic states is planned for 1993 in Baku.

Shaposhnikov Receives Indian Air Force Marshal, WEU Chief

PM0411141992 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 92 p 3

[Report issued by the CIS Joint Armed Forces High Command Public Information Center: "In the CIS Joint Armed Forces High Command"]

[Text] On 31 October Marshal of Aviation Ye. Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of the CIS Joint Armed Forces, met with Chief Marshal of Aviation N. Suri, chief of staff of the Indian Air Force. Urgent problems of the development of cooperation between Russia and the other CIS member states and the Republic of India in the military-technical sphere were discussed.

On 2 November Marshal of Aviation Ye. Shaposhnikov met with W. van Eekelen, secretary general of the Western European Union [WEU]. A wide range of questions relating to modern approaches to ensuring stability and security in Europe and throughout the world was examined during the talks. Special attention was devoted to problems of preventing and ending armed conflicts and using military contingents for peacemaking purposes. The paramount significance of creating a coalition of international organizations and states for the purpose of preserving peace and strengthening international security was emphasized.

Baltic States Council Calls for No Delay in Troop Withdrawal

LD0611092992 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0739 GMT 6 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Kazis Uscila and Vladas Burbulis]

[Text] Vilnius November 6 TASS—"Complete and undelayed withdrawal of Russian troops is the unconditional international commitment of Russia as the successor to the USSR. The Russian troop withdrawal from the three Baltic countries should not be linked to any political, social and economic circumstances of any of the sides nor to economic relations between the sides". This conclusion has been made at the meeting of the Council of Baltic States that ended late Thursday evening in Vilnius.

The meeting attended by the delegations of the three Baltic countries headed by Estonian President Lennart Meri and presidents of the parliaments of Lithuania and Latvia Vytautas Landsbergis and Anatolijs Gorbunovs discussed the situation that formed in connection with Russian President Boris Yeltsin's decree of October 29, 1992, signifying Russia's intention to suspend troop withdrawal from the three Baltic countries.

The leaders of the three countries signed the address to heads of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as to heads of such international organisations as NATO, the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the Commission of the European Communities and the North Atlantic Assembly. The address voices concern "over the suspension of the withdrawal from the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian territories of Russian troops staying there in violation of norms of international law".

The Council of Baltic States rejected Russia's attempts "to link troop withdrawal to alleged violations of human rights in Latvia and Estonia". The Council urged the Russian Government "fully to withdraw troops from the territories of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia without any delays and not later than the summer of 1993". The Council declared against attempts to preserve Russia's military presence in any form in territories of these countries after that period".

The leaders of the Baltic countries sent a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Butros-Ghali in this connection.

The meeting also stressed the expediency of the participation of mediators or representatives of third countries and international organisations in the negotiations with Russia, and, after the conclusion of appropriate agreements, in the observance of their implementation which, as a statement for the press notes, would promote speedier and more effective solutions of issues related to the Russian troop withdrawal from the Baltic countries.

After the signing of the documents, Lennart Meri, Vytautas Landsbergis and Anatolijs Gorbunovs gave a news conference.

Shaposhnikov Heads Discussion of Security Issues

LD0611105792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1752 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Roman Zadunayskiy]

[Text] Moscow November 5—There exists an objective need for pooling the efforts of countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States to ensure national and collective security and joint defences. Integration should be based on equality, accord and interaction, Marshal of the Airforce Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the CIS, said at a scientific and practical conference, the first one in the history of the CIS devoted to topical problems of the creation of collective and national security system of the Commonwealth. The conference held on Thursday at the Supreme Command of the Joint Armed Forces of the CIS was attended by representatives of the Defence Ministers Council of Commonwealth Countries.

The conference discussed the main tendencies and ways of resolving problems of creating and ensuring national and collective security as a subject of research and as a practical task encountered by countries of the CIS, General Valeriy Manilov, press secretary, chief of the Information Service of the Joint Armed Forces of the CIS, said in an exclusive interview with ITAR-TASS. It was stressed that it is necessary to pool the efforts to create and consolidate the common scientific base that could help combine specific national features and interests of countries of the CIS and their common interests.

The participants in the conference pointed to the possibility of setting up an effective system of national and collective security suiting common interests for the ensurance of international stability and stability within the Commonwealth.

Manilov noted that this applied to matters of eliminating and preventing armed conflicts within the CIS, the functioning and ensurance of mechanisms of using collective peace-keeping forces, bearing in mind above all the ensurance of legal and social protection of servicemen, guarantees of the observance of their rights.

The plan of implementing specific proposals made by participants in the conference is being worked out. The most topical proposals will be referred to defence councils of ministers and heads of state and government of the CIS.

Baltic Energy Officials Agree on Deliveries, Prices

WS0511131592 Tallinn ETA NEWS RELEASE in English 1736 GMT 4 Nov 92

[Text] Tallinn, 4 November 1992—The heads of national energetics systems of the three Baltic countries, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, met in the Latvian capital, Riga, on Tuesday [3 November]. The former Soviet Republic of Belarus was also represented.

Latvia's debt to Estonia for electricity was among topics discussed.

Negotiations were successful and Latvia has already made the first money transfer to pay for electricity bought from Estonia. Enn Kallikorm, the leading engineer of the Estonian state-owned energy company, Eesti Energia, told ETA.

Latvia will pay in foreign currency for electricity bought after October 15. The fine for every day the payment is delayed is 0.5 per cent. Accordingly, it is less costly to pay the debt in time, Kallikorm told ETA.

Latvia experts to pay its debt by November 5.

Estonia also expects to start selling electricity to Lithuania.

"We initialed an electricity sales agreement with Lithuania," Kallikorm told ETA.

ITAR-TASS Reviews 6 Nov Press

LD0611080192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0636 GMT 6 Nov 92

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 6 ITAR-TASS—Newspapers continue to highlight today the situation in the hotbeds of tension on the CIS territory and in Georgia, as well as Russia's internal political problems. NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA writes that fighting stopped along the whole of the line of armed confrontation of Ossetians and Ingushes. Russian legislators came to the conflict zone. Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev, Interior Minister Viktor Yerin and Security Minister Viktor Barannikov are expected to come to Vladikavkaz too.

Analysing the situation in Tajikistan, NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA writes that despite the firm tone of the summit meeting of Central Asian states in Alma-Ata, which discussed ways of overcoming the crisis in Tajikistan, no significant progress was achieved. "The problem of moving peacekeeping forces there remains unresolved. The creation of the State Council alone will not resolve the problems of the country, which is being torn apart by regional contradictions." In the opinion of the newspaper, the illusive character of peace initiatives, aimed at settling the Tajik crisis, is a possible explanation of non-participation of Turkmen President Saparmurad Niyazov in the Alma-Ata meeting.

Touching upon Russia's internal political problems, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA points out that "a possibility of imposing direct presidential rule is being seriously discussed not only in the journalistic circles, but also in the top echelons of power. Yeltsin's meeting last Monday with representatives of 'constructive opposition' in the person of the civic union, which was held, according to its participants, in a calm and businesslike atmosphere, did not at all remove from the agenda the problem of presidential rule."

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA carries an article dealing with privatization in Russia. It reports that the first auctions of shares of the industrial enterprises, which are subject to privatization, will be held in November. In the opinion of the newspaper, the main objective of holding the auctions in November is to use to the maximum the time left before the Congress of People's Deputies. "Even members of the government admit that the reform process has not yet become irreversible. If some hypothetical new prime minister wants to turn back towards the forcible management of the economy, he will succeed in it for some time," the newspaper believes.

PRAVDA carries an interview with deputy chairman of the Russian parliament Yuriy Voronin entitled "disintegration of the country must be stopped". In the opinion of Voronin, "it is the survival of the national economy, and not macrostabilisation and a deficit-free budget, that should be chosen as the main direction of efforts. It is necessary to stop the disintegration of the country and to take urgent anti-crisis measures for restoring the national economy, using both state methods of influencing it and the civilised market, which is now being formed."

PRAVDA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and TRUD publish materials on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the October revolution. "It is true that there is reason for a lot of bitter thoughts today, which are not appropriate for a holiday. And still, not everybody feels this way. There are many for whom November 7 is their holiday. They will probably fix red bows on their overcoats and take to the streets with flags in their hands. Let us not reproach them. Belief in those ideals is still the meaning of their lives. So, let us respect their right to believe (and to make mistakes too). They have their own reasons," TRUD writes.

CIS Foreign Trade Figures for Jan-Aug

OW0611020592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1813 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From the 6 November "Business Report"—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Over the first eight months of 1992, total CIS foreign trade (not among themselves) was worth a total of $54.5 bn [billion], which is 29.8% less than from January through August 1991. Exports were down 35.2% and worth a total of $26.3 bn, imports were reduced by 23.9% and worth $28.2 bn. The CIS as a whole has a negative foreign trade balance of $1.9 bn.

CIS members each form and conduct their own separate foreign trade policies. Inter-governmental agreements hardly include any clauses on conducting a joint foreign trade policy.

(mn [million] $)	export	import	balance
Belarus	569.3	400.6	168.7
Kazakhstan	781.0	305.0	476.0
Kyrgyzstan	4.9	4.6	0.3
Moldova	46.9	41.9	5.0
Russia	21451.6	21755.8	-304.2
Uzbekistan	541.4	469.1	72.3

Yeltsin Invites Clinton To Visit, Urges Exchange of Contacts

LD0511183792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1746 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin had a 20-minute telephone talk with U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton on Thursday night.

The president of Russia congratulated Mr. Clinton on the electoral win and wished him success in the work at the post of the U.S. President. Yeltsin expressed hope that Russo-American relations, which had accumulated a good stock of mutual confidence under the Bush administration, would acquire new dynamism.

Boris Yeltsin invited Bill Clinton to pay an official visit to Russia after the inauguration, the Russian president's press service reports. The president of Russia suggested that Mr. Clinton and he exchange high-level representatives soon so as to begin to establish mutual information and contacts without delay.

Suggesting that the "framework agreements", reached during the Russian president's visit to the U.S., be transformed into full- effect agreements as soon as possible, Yeltsin said the two great powers—Russia and the United States—should become not only partners but allies as well.

Proposes New Cooperation Programs

LD0511230492 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1614 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Sergey Postanogov and Sergey Staroselskiy]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—In addition to a congratulatory message to U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton, Russian President Boris Yeltsin addressed to him a lengthy message proposing a new programme for Russo-American cooperation in all directions, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Mamedov told a briefing at the Russian Foreign Ministry press centre on Thursday.

Mamedov said the document suits the interests of the two countries and applies first of all to the development of the economic cooperation between Russia and the U.S. It contains a detailed programme of further actions on disarmament and security, proposes cooperation in the sphere of human rights, Middle East settlement, prevention of conflicts in the world, cooperation in settling conflict on the territory of the former USSR.

Commenting on Bill Clinton's election as U.S. President, Mamedov said that as distinct from the previous elections when there was serious difference of opinion among the candidates, there is now broad coincidence of views on partnership with Russia. The Russian deputy foreign minister expressed the hope that there will be no pauses in Russo-American relations while the presidents change.

Answering questions from reporters, Mamedov said that the Russian side is prepared to hold a summit in the timeframe convenient for Bill Clinton.

Mamedov said that Russian President Boris Yeltsin met on Thursday with U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Robert Strauss. He noted that Strauss, who has done so much for the development of Russo-American relations, is the embodiment of the bipartisan accord existing in the United States regarding the need to develop friendly and, in perspective, allied relations with Russia. Mamedov said that Strauss, who is concluding his tour of duty in Russia is confident that Russo-American relations are on the right track and will continue to be developing and deepening.

Proposes To Reduce Strategic Arms '3-4 Times'

OW0511170592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1607 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Report by diplomatic correspondents Andrey Borodin, Dmitriy Voskoboinikov, and Igor Porshnev; from the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin has offered the United States' new president Bill Clinton to hold a summit meeting at any convenient time. Today, the two leaders will have a telephone conversation, Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Mamedov announced during a briefing Thursday.

He said that besides official congratulations, Yeltsin sent Clinton a detailed draft agenda of a summit. Moscow proposed that both countries cut down their strategic arsenals 3-4 times, bringing them down to the minimal level.

[Moscow ITAR-TASS in English at 1133 GMT on 6 November, in an item entitled "Russian Foreign Ministry—Explanation", clarifies Yeltsin's disarmament proposal: "Following the questions coming from correspondents, we explain once again that when the Russian side mentions—in the context of a new Russian- American disarmament agenda—the dramatic reduction (by three to four times as against the present level) of the strategic offensive armaments of the United States and Russia, it means the implementation of the framework agreement, signed during the Russian-American summit in Washington last June. Now the United States and Russia are working hard for turning those agreements into a full-scale treaty. As we understand, U.S. President-Elect Bill Clinton shares this objective."]

Mamedov Comments Further on Clinton's Victory

PM0611111192 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 92 Morning Edition p 4

[Mikhail Kozhukhov report under the general heading: "Moscow Counts on Dynamic Political Cooperation with Washington, Hoping That Its Own Economic Interests Will Be Observed"]

[Text] Bill Clinton's victory in the U.S. presidential election had been "counted on" on Smolensk Square and came as no surprise to our foreign policy department, Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Mamedov reported at a briefing for Russian journalists. Incidentally, here is a curious detail: He himself learned of the election results while at the U.S. Embassy, where he followed the counting of the votes on a CNN live relay together with R. Strauss, head of the U.S. diplomatic mission.

G. Mamedov declared that he was "pleased with Clinton's election," but he added that he "would have been equally pleased with the election of Bush," cooperation with whose administration had laid a sound basis for the development of bilateral ties.

At the same time G. Mamedov made an extremely optimistic assessment of the prospects opening up before Russia with the accession to power of a Democratic administration in America. He believes that Clinton's generation is not burdened by the stereotypes of the "cold war" and will proceed from the premise that the existence of a stable, strong, democratic Russia accords with America's national interests.

The Russian Foreign Ministry considers the new president's entourage "very strong" and with an equally good grasp both of purely U.S. affairs and of foreign policy problems. Hopes of a surge in Russian-U.S. affairs are also pinned on the program championed by the Democratic candidate.

In particular, people on Smolensk Square believe that Bill Clinton tends toward the idea that the process of reducing strategic offensive arms can proceed at a faster pace. Moscow, at least, is ready for "bold new steps and decisions" in this sphere of cooperation: G. Mamedov reported that Russia and the United States have no political differences on this score, but "we seek to ensure that our economic interests are observed."

Incidentally, people on Smolensk Square regard as a major political event yesterday's ratification by the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty—with due regard for the tough debate which preceded the vote in the Russian parliament and which attested that such an agreement had encountered opposition from certain political forces.

With the transfer of power in Washington's White House people in Russia also pin certain hopes on the prospect that some sharp corners in relations between the two countries will also be smoothed. This applies primarily to the problems arising out of the Russian-Indian deal on deliveries of rocket engines, which, as is known, elicited a sharp reaction from Washington.

Answering a question from journalists as to whether Russian-Cuban cooperation, which is being resumed in significant volumes, will become a new "sharp corner," G. Mamedov gave an assurance that it is founded exclusively on Russia's economic interests and that Moscow, in any case, "will not play dirty tricks on Havana to oblige Washington."

Today, according to the deputy minister, just one thing is capable of "antagonizing America" and undermining the progressive development of Russian-U.S. relations—the curtailment of market reforms and the abandonment of the democratic principles proclaimed by Russia. Although both the Americans and we still harbor some mutual suspicions, G. Mamedov added, this is quite natural.

IZVESTIYA Profiles Clinton

PM0611092992 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 92 Moscow Evening Edition p 4

[Aleksandr Shalnev report: "Bill Clinton: An Outline Portrait of the Politician and the Man"]

[Text] Washington—Even if Bill Clinton had lost to George Bush, he would still have gone down in U.S. history in a far more attractive role than the one accorded to many of his democratic predecessors—that is, in the role of a politician who had reached the finish line despite an unlikely number of obstacles, which his rival did not have, and despite the fact that on top of everything else he came in for incessant and merciless beatings along the way.

Clinton displayed the fighting spirit which Dukakis, Mondale, and Carter had lacked and which, as it turned out, is not particularly characteristic of George Bush either, although on several occasions the departing president threatened: "I am being backed up against a wall, but I will bounce back, I will show them...."

Bush was probably just tired: Things do not come as easily at the age of 68 as they used to, even if you do spend up to an hour a day jogging and engaged in other sports and physical exercises. It could be heard repeatedly in recent months—behind the scenes, admittedly—that the president is not in particularly good health, that he even has to be supported by people, that the unpleasantness which occurred in Tokyo when he fainted at the banquet table was no accident, and that the "first lady" Barbara Bush was against Bush's running for a second term of office in the White House from the very beginning.

But obviously, even the 46-year-old Arkansas governor could have been forgiven for surrendering and withdrawing in the very first months of his campaign, when the blows—each one more powerful than the last—were raining down on him one after another, and when

accusations of adulteries, which had put many fellow-seekers of electoral posts (remember Gary Hart!) into their political graves, were followed by far more serious accusations of unpatriotic behavior, disloyalty, and what amounted to foul play.

The biography of the new, 42d President of the United States contains an episode which is rarely mentioned, but which says far more about Clinton with far greater precision than even the most extensive political surveys. Several years ago, during his second term as governor in Arkansas, high-ranking officials from the local police warned Clinton that his half-brother, Roger Clinton, had come to the notice of detectives from the Drug Enforcement Administration: a hidden camera had filmed Roger selling "crack" to somebody.

"What shall we do?" the police officials asked Clinton.

"Do what you normally do in such cases," was the answer which followed. One month later, after further shadowing and investigation, his brother was arrested, handed over to the courts, and convicted. Roger Clinton spent a year behind bars.

Bill Clinton could have warned his brother—there would have been less evidence for the trial, and that means that the sentence would have been lighter. Bill Clinton did not do this. And, obviously, not just because he considered it his duty not to obstruct justice, but probably also because he was well aware that sooner or later such intervention would be found out, and a sensation would erupt which might dash forever all hopes of his becoming what Clinton had dreamed of becoming practically since his childhood, since the time he met and spoke briefly with John F. Kennedy—namely, President of the United States.

Now he is the President, although not the youngest in America's history (Kennedy was three years younger) but arguably the most self-assured; a president who made plans—and who managed to convince the electorate of the correctness of his plans—to do nothing less than change the country. At any rate, this is what he promised in his election campaign.

A politician is nothing without promises, be he in America or here in Russia—in fact, anywhere. It is usual to regard promises made during election campaigns with a certain degree of skepticism, because rare are the cases where things which have been promised are subsequently carried out scrupulously. But Clinton's situation on this level is somewhat unusual: His promises constitute not just the traditional device of a politician fighting for an eminent post, they are a manifestation of certain traits in Clinton's character—both as a politician, and simply as a man.

The most important of these traits is his desire to achieve consensus in everything, even if consensus is based merely on the fact that Clinton will say to people with different views on one and the same problem precisely what they want to hear from him. This quality, according to the testimony of the new President's biographers, has been cultivated in him since his early years: Having lost his father before he was born (he died two months before Bill's birth), and having thus ended up in the family of his stepfather, an alcoholic who got into fights with or without reason, the young Clinton, in his own words, "was 40 years old by the time I was 16: My desire to respect everybody can be partly explained by the fact that in my childhood I had to keep the peace in the family."

On the admission of Clinton's supporters, and of his opponents even more so, this quality is not the best weapon in the arsenal of a politician and, in particular, a statesman. As John Brammett, observer in the ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE, says: "After many years of reporting about Clinton's activities, I cannot confidently tell you what he believes in. He is very flexible—he will turn to wherever the results of the most recent public opinion polls point."

The desire to be all things to all men—if, of course, it is carried over into the White House from the governor's residence in Little Rock, Arkansas—may be the cause of a series of fairly chaotic situations and, initially at any rate, it will inevitably complicate foreign leaders' perceptions of what the 42d President of the United States intends to do and how.

Psychologists reckon that this quality will be intensified by Clinton's obvious concern over his "image," how he looks from the side, how he is perceived—in other words, the obsession to appear better than he actually is. For instance, the President worries about the fact that by comparison with Albert Gore, his vice-president, he is less physically attractive, that he is dogged by excess weight (for his height of 1.85 meters, he is at least 10 kilograms overweight), and his bulky stature makes him less hardy that Gore, even though Gore is two years younger than him. At times, Clinton's unease becomes ridiculous: having seen how smart and elegant Gore looked in his sports gear while out jogging, the governor quickly shortened his shorts, which were like "long johns" and were somewhat unflattering to his short-legged stature.

Although on the surface he is less hardy than Gore, the new President's health is excellent: detailed reports recently presented by his doctors show that Clinton has never had a problem more serious than hemorrhoids, a few minor allergies, and, as sometimes happened during the election campaign, inflamed vocal chords.

Clinton is generally very sensitive to what is said and written about him in the media. Not one of his election speeches, even the speeches in televised debates with Bush and Perot, passed without at least two or three references to one or other newspaper or magazine. Clinton used quotations to try to reinforce his own thoughts and his own theses, which sometimes made him look like a middle-grade student. However, Clinton's intellectual capacity is very high, and he easily grasps

large quantities of information, clearly pinpointing the most important and most vital points therein, and he is capable of thinking strategically, which he proved on more than one occasion during his election campaign when, contrary to his aides' advice, he made decisions which in retrospect turned out to be the only right ones.

Clinton is undoubtedly hindered by his style of speaking, which is long and sometimes very tedious. This style is reinforced by the fact that Clinton writes almost all of his speeches himself, or alternatively subjects texts submitted to him by his advisers to radical editing.

It should be remembered—purely as an historical fact—that the last Democratic President Jimmy Carter was also distinguished by his high level of intelligence. But neither his brilliant mind, nor his ability to penetrate into the minutest details of the most complex questions—which is also characteristic of Clinton—could save Carter from many, sometimes stupid failures in both domestic and foreign policy. This comparison should by no means be taken as a warning of the inevitable failures of the Clinton administration: it is simply an interesting parallel.

And another feature of the Clinton rule which will harp back to the Carter rule is the active role of the President's wife Hillary, the first mistress of the White House in American history with post-graduate qualifications. Rosalynn Carter saw nothing shameful about participating in Cabinet sittings; Hillary Clinton, remembering the reaction which Rosalynn prompted from Americans, will probably abstain from cabinet sittings. But her mind and professionalism, as well as her extensive knowledge in the sphere of public education, which the new President has proclaimed a priority area in his administration's activity, cannot but promote her to one of the main, if only behind-the-scenes, roles in the future administration.

...By modifying the famous advertisement a little, it could be said that "The generation which chose 'Pepsi Cola' has been elected to the White House." The Bush's radio was always tuned into the station which played "country" music. At rallies organized for Clinton, who, incidentally, is not a bad saxophonist, you would invariable hear The Beatles or the Beach Boys, or other artists with whom the first post-war generation grew up—the generation which in America has ascended to the very summit of power.

Moscow International Views Clinton, U.S. Relations

LD0511223992 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 1210 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From the "News and Views" program]

[Text] The Democratic Party candidate Bill Clinton, who won the Presidential elections in the United States, will be inaugurated on 20th January next year, but he and his assistants have already got down to discuss working concepts of their home and foreign policies. What are the prospects of Russo-American relations as they are seen from Moscow? Now the view of Yuriy Solton:

Continuity and forward movement seems to be crucial to the future of Russo-American cooperation. The two countries have already embarked on the road toward partnership and have achieved quite a lot. Judging by statements made by President Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton himself, Moscow and Washington are not going to abandon this (?trace). In his telegram of congratulation to Mr. Clinton, Mr. Yeltsin stressed that Russia's leadership firmly intended to follow the course toward closer friendship and partnership between the two countries and fully use the potential to attain new frontiers in Russo-American interaction. For his part Bill Clinton believes that America should more vigorously help Russia and other former Soviet republics to demilitarize society and build free political and economic structures.

There is very [as heard] indication that the future U.S. President and his entourage realize that Russia's recoil [as heard] to totalitarian rule would trigger off dramatic global upheavals. Even today they begin to ponder on concrete issues concerning business and productive cooperation with Russia. Moscow is hoping and ready to move in the same direction.

Bill Clinton can be called a politician of a new epoch who unlike his predecessors is not burdened with the threats and alarms of the cold war, which is a thing of the past. That will undoubtedly affect U.S. foreign policy. Advocating a stronger America, Bill Clinton promises to slash military expenditures, cut the numerical strength of the American army both at home and abroad, give up or reduce the costly Pentagon programs aimed at repulsing a Soviet threat which no longer exists, and advance to drastic cuts in nuclear armaments. Of course, all his good intentions have limits. However, much of what he has said on these matters, as the Deputy Foreign Minister of Russia Georgiy Mamedov has remarked, has contained something of interest for Moscow too. If the new President and his team succeeded in moving still ahead [as heard], Mr. Mamedov stressed, we'll welcome that and be ready to reciprocate. The new countries have a lot to share in as far as solutions to regional conflicts, above all that in the Middle East, are concerned. They could actively cooperate to settle quite a few other problems as well.

So the future of Russo-American relations looks bright. Both the leadership in Moscow and the future U.S. President with his team realize that closer ties are in the interests of their nations and the world security.

U.S. Institute Official Views Clinton Victory

OW0511124192 Moscow Central Television First Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 1945 GMT 4 Nov 92

[Interview with Viktor Ivanovich Borisyuk, deputy director of the U.S. and Canada Institute, by Aleksandr Panov; from the "Utro" program—live or recorded]

[Text] [Panov] The results of the U.S. elections are no longer a news item. Russian President Boris Yeltsin has already sent a congratulatory telegram to Bill Clinton, who is to become the new president of the United States. Nevertheless, the Utro program returns to this topic. We have with us today Viktor Ivanovich Borisyuk, deputy director of the U.S. and Canada Institute. My first question is a natural one. Could you tell us in a few words why it is Bill Clinton and not President Bush, who seems to have achieved so much, especially in the international sphere. Why did Clinton win? Why have the Democrats come to power?

[Borisyuk] I think the issues should be noted. A lot has changed in the world—the communist threat is gone along with the communist empire, and a lot has changed in the U.S. over the last 10 years. The new reality, the new wave of political elite, and probably the times demanded a new approach and new evaluation....

[Panov interrupting] Excuse me, but could we talk about some analogies to the times of John Kennedy, about the coming of a second young administration, that there were the same cardinal changes connected to youth, and that a new generation of politicians have arrived?

[Borisyuk] Well, equating any two historical periods is a very thankless task, but nevertheless, something similar also existed then. Kennedy was really a new kind of politician with a new vision of world realities. The crack in the backbone of the cold war, which was connected to Khrushchev's thaw and to other European and Soviet processes, was barely perceptible at the time. Kennedy was more of a realist; he had new ideas which fit America's ideas as to what U.S. policy should be. I think this is a similar situation, a situation of a similar choice. It was not for nothing that Clinton emphasized a new understanding and a new evaluation. I think this played a role.

[Panov] Well, practice will soon show what this new approach and principles are all about. It is one thing to conduct an election campaign, and quite another to select members of the administration and give content to politics.

You have noted what was also noted by many observers: this last election was a curious and singular one. Take for example the dynamism Americans showed during the elections, and that an independent candidate—namely Ross Perot—ran in the finals. Does it not seem to you the singularity of these elections expresses some new, deep, and still unexplored processes taking place in the U.S. itself?

[Borisyuk] According to preliminary counts, about 54 percent of all Americans voted. Compared to the results of the last 25 or 30 years, this is a great deal. Ross Perot is a phenomenon which still requires an explanation—20 percent is a record for an independent candidate. Not a single known politician who challenged the two main U.S. parties ever managed to get so many votes. It will be very difficult to repeat such an experiment on a national, presidential level. After all, Perot spent more that a $100 million.

[Panov] Well, he could afford it, being a Texas billionaire. This is not some poor Doctor Hayder [as heard].

[Borisyuk] Well, yes, it will take some searching to find a second altruist like this. He had no assurance of victory, and while knowing it very well, he went all the way. On the other hand, I think this stimulates analogous processes on the level of local politics in the various states—namely, independent candidates with a new independent vision, not tied by party politics, not connected to any political mechanism. This could have some totally unexpected consequences.

[Panov] The personal factor has always influenced the election race, as the Americans call it, or the election campaign. If we recall past years and campaigns, scandals of a personal nature—like marital infidelity or tax evasion—put such political figures as Gary Hart, Geraldine Ferraro, Edward Kennedy, and Jesse Jackson out of the race. Clinton had a whole bunch of accusations—marital infidelity, drug use....

[Borisyuk interrupting] During his student years.

[Panov] Yes. Also draft dodging, and at the last moment he was practically accused by the Republicans of connections with the KGB. Nevertheless, he won. What does it mean? Will Americans stop attaching such importance to the personal factor? It is quite a phenomenon.

[Borisyuk] This may be one of the riddles, but it may also be an insight into the Americans' system of values and their consciousness, and into their political preferences. There is a certain working hypothesis I am willing to share in a preliminary and very cautious way. We are talking about democratization in our own country, to a large extent about the dismantling of ideology, about the end of a totalitarian regime and the end of dictatorship.

[Panov] We are actually taking about it, right?

[Borisyuk] Yes, we are. But with the fall of the communist empire, the end of the totalitarian regime here, and the democratization of Europe, U.S. foreign influence has also decreased. Ours is a democratic country with traditions and a developed civil society. But when an external threat existed, when cold war traditions could still be felt, to a certain extent it was mobilized to expel, to reject everything which seemed alien and could make the nation slack. Undoubtedly, such an attitude also prevailed there.

[Panov] Putting it in simplistic terms, the nation is slack now.

[Borisyuk] Yes, I think so. At least it was demobilized. The camp which....

[Panov interrupting] And still, their victory in the cold war—as the Americans put it—the success of the Gulf

war, and many other of Bush's foreign policy achievements were outweighed by economic problems.

[Borisyuk] This is undoubtedly one of the most characteristic features of almost any election campaign. Clinton's conduct was surprising. He did not deny many of the sins attributed to him. Yes, there was an instance of marital infidelity, but than his wife appears and says any family can have a difficulty, but family values are a priority with us and we overcame them. Yes, there was an instance of experimenting with drugs, but he did not like it and realized it was a foolish and ruinous road for the young generation to take. This is a normal, human, open, non-ideological, non- propagandistic answer. It was very clear this was not only a clash of two generations—after all, Clinton is 46 years old and Bush is over 60. This is not only a clash of politicians of two generations—a politician who was formed during the cold war and a politician who is a sixties' man. By U.S. standards, Clinton was a dissident—rejecting war, engaging in peace demonstrations, rejecting U.S. militarism, and so on and so forth. Even then he was already fairly courageous and unorthodox, a maverick on a wide background of politicians and young people of an alternate sort. These are two different concepts, two political elites, two approaches to contemporary realities; this is extremely important.

[Panov] So the new people won—or as you say, a new generation of politics assumed power—and this is naturally a challenge for Russian diplomacy and politicians. Are we ready to accept these new ideas and approaches?

[Borisyuk] It is possible to say that an actual Clinton foreign policy doctrine is being formed today. His focal point in foreign political activity is the economic factor and what it can contribute to U.S. interests. Economics and foreign policy, economics and U.S. interests.

I am not sure our present understanding of the many problems, and our vision and willingness to influence certain problems and pursue a dialogue on them, will easily mesh with what the Clinton team brings along with it. From Gaydar's point of view, Clinton is not a Democrat but rather a reactionary. His interpretation of economic policy and the function of government is to the extreme right by U.S. standards. This is where misunderstandings will happen.

Our approach to national problems is military and coercive; we just could not suggest or develop anything else. The second problem is what we are doing in [words indistinct], what Rutskoy has tried to do in the Crimea and in the Dniester region. There will be endless [words indistinct]. Simple lack of understanding.

[Panov] It is a consolation that we still have some time, that the administration has not yet been established, and it is still not clear how it will all proceed.

[Borisyuk] Yes, we have time, but there is not much of it. The same applies to the very, very many problems in Russia—we have a catastrophic shortage of time. But the administration is to assume full powers in three months, on 20 January next year.

[Panov] Let me go back to what I have started with. President Yeltsin has already sent a congratulatory telegram to Clinton, the new president of the United States of America. Let me remind our viewers that we had with us Viktor Ivanovich Borisyuk, deputy director of the U.S. and Canada Institute, who gave us the first analysis of the results of U.S. elections. Thank you.

Volskiy Meets Ambassador Strauss; Congratulates Clinton

OW0511165692 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1435 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On Thursday at the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RUIE), the organization's leader, Arkadiy Volskiy, spoke with Robert Strauss, United States Ambassador to Russia. A RUIE spokesperson told INTERFAX that Strauss discussed the results of the elections in the United States with Volskiy, and spoke of the prospects for developing cooperation between the entrepreneurs of the two countries.

"We have established cordial relations," Volskiy told our correspondent after the talk with Strauss, "and we regularly meet to discuss our most pressing problems." Volskiy also said that he asked Ambassador Strauss to extend President-Elect Clinton his congratulations on his election victory and his "wishes and hopes for continuity of policy by the new administration with respect to economic cooperation."

Tactical Nuclear Missiles Said Removed From Pacific Fleet

OW0611030692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 5 KYODO—The Russian Navy has completed the removal of tactical nuclear weapons from vessels in the former Soviet Union's Pacific Fleet, Russian defense sources said Thursday.

The removal of the weapons, part of former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's October 1991 proposal for nuclear disarmament, was completed at the end of September and the missiles have been stored in warehouses on land, the sources told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

With this development in arms limitations in the Far East, the only nuclear weapons of the now-defunct Soviet Union that remain stationed at sea are tactical missiles carried on nuclear submarines.

Moscow military sources, however, cautioned that the Pacific Fleet appears to have strengthened its conventional military power, which may become a source of tension in relations between Japan and Russia.

With the exception of the fleet in the Black Sea which is under the joint administration of Russia and Ukraine, the old Soviet naval fleets have been reorganized under Russian control.

Among the tactical nuclear weapons removed from the Russian vessels were the SSN-22 Cruise missiles with a range of 550 kilometers, which were carried on Soviet cruisers stationed in the Pacific, as well as sea-to-land missiles and nuclear depth charges.

Meanwhile, the land-based nuclear arms of the Soviet Union are supposed to [be] moved from the former Soviet republics to Russia, where they are scheduled to be disposed of.

Plans for the disposal of the weapons have been hampered by a lack of money and disposal facilities.

Regarding the removal of the sea-based tactical nuclear weapons, the Russian Defense Ministry said that international treaties say nothing about the destruction of such weapons.

Ambassador to Tehran Discusses Gulf Policy, Submarines, Clinton

LD0511141692 Tehran IRNA in English 1311 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 5, IRNA—Russian ambassador to Tehran Vladimir Gudev said that Moscow's policy on the Persian Gulf is to maintain stability in the region and create an effective security mechanism using the resources of the regional countries. In an interview published by the morning daily 'ABRAR' Thursday, Gudev stressed "no country has the right to force Russia to change its foreign policy and relations with other countries including Iran and to overlook its national interests." "Irano-Russian cooperation in military, defense and technological fields will continue" Gudev stressed adding that such cooperation is "aimed at preserving the balance of power in the region."

He told ABRAR "Russia wants to have equal rights with America" and referred to certain political circles in America who want to take advantage of Russia's current weakness on the global level. "These people think that Moscow will surrender to their pressures. But this is totally unacceptable to Russia and is contrary to our world standing," he singled out. The Russian ambassador declared his country's readiness for talks with the Americans to preserve the interests of both countries but added that such a dialogue must not disrupt the balance of power in the world.

Asked to comment on American policy under presidency of Bill Clinton, Gudev said "The Democrats support reforms in Russia as well as sustained aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and continuation of nuclear disarmament talks. "Therefore, we do not expect them to change Washington's diplomacy toward Russia."

On the sale of two submarines to Iran, Gudev told ABRAR that it "will not disrupt the balance of power in the Persian Gulf because of the huge volume of arms that already exist in the region and presence of a large number of foreign naval warships in the region."

As for Iran-United Arab Emirates dispute over Abu Musa island, Gudev said that Moscow supports resolving differences through political dialogue adding that Tehran and Abu Dhabi should avoid creation of fresh tensions in the region.

He stressed that Russia, as the heir to the former Soviet Union, has vital national interests in the Persian Gulf and will continue to maintain its presence in the region. "Because of our vital interests in the region, we should play a role in the Persian Gulf... Of course our aim is not to compete with any third party."

On Tehran-Moscow cooperation, he said that a joint communique concerning the principles of joint economic and political cooperation will be issued by the two countries in the near future.

As for the Karabakh issue, he said that Russia has consistently maintained contacts and exchanged views with Iranians and that they have mutually agreed to launch more active joint efforts to establish peace in the Karabakh region. Concerning Tajikistan, the Russian ambassador stressed that Russia and Iran both oppose foreign intervention of any sort in Tajikistan as well as escalation of ethnic and religious conflicts in that republic.

UNITA Said To Release Hostages in Angola 5 Nov

OW0511175592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1609 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Report by diplomatic correspondents Andrey Borodin, Dmitriy Voskoboinikov, and Igor Porshnev; from the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian Foreign Ministry is undertaking vigorous measures for releasing the Russian citizens who were taken hostage in Angola. Speaking at a briefing in Moscow on Thursday, Aleksandr Rozanov, spokesman for the Russian MFA [Ministry of Foreign Affairs], said that the oppositional UNITA faction in Angola recently captured 51 Russian citizens and 30 Brazilians who were working at the construction of a hydro-power station in Capanda.

In the words of Mr Rozanov, the leaders of the UNITA contacted by representatives of the Russian Foreign Ministry have assured them that the Russian citizens have nothing to fear and all of them will be released on November 5.

Kozyrev Says Relations With China 'Hold Much Promise'

OW0511175992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1608 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Report by diplomatic correspondents Andrey Borodin, Dmitriy Voskoboinikov, and Igor Porshnev; from the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Good neighborly and friendly relations, and comprehensive cooperation between Russia and China hold much promise, said Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev. In an interview with DP [Diplomatic Panorama] he expressed confidence that the Russian president's forthcoming visit to China (scheduled for the end of the year - DP) will give a strong impetus to Sino-Russian relations, which, he said have been developing steadily and dynamically. Kozyrev said that the two countries are expected to conclude a crucial document on the principles of Sino-Russian relations, as well as a number of agreements on cooperation in specific areas.

Commenting on the recent 14th congress of the Communist Party of China at DP's request, Kozyrev described it as an "unconventional and inspiring" event. For the first time in China's history, the Communist party announced that its ultimate goal is social and economic growth on the basis of market economy an the population's higher living standards, not mere politicking.

Speaking about the on-going political changes, Andrey Kozyrev said that in some countries they are ahead and in others behind the economic reforms. This gap is being steadily bridged because an efficient market economy is inseparable from democracy and human rights. A Chinese proverb says: It does not matter what color the cat is if it catches mice, said Andrey Kozyrev.

Moscow To Expand Space, Scientific Cooperation With China

LD0311180392 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1007 GMT 3 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Pavel Spirin]

[Text] Beijing November 3 TASS—"Russian scientists have come up with new ideas for developing cooperation with China, including space research, nuclear physics and the development of new technologies," Yuriy Osipov, president of the Russian Academy of Sciences, who visited China as the head of a high-ranking Russian delegation, said in Beijing on Monday.

Osipov said the delegation had carried out an important task of confirming agreements reached earlier between the former Soviet Academy of Sciences with major Chinese scientific and reserach centres.

Osipov described the level of fundamental research in China as high, saying that the first fruitful results of bilateral cooperation have been achieved.

A joint experiment in flying aerostats which were launched from a test-site in Beijing and landed on the CIS territory was followed by a new project of testing technical systems and appliances built under the "Mars-96" programme.

Other joint projects include an international programme "the Asian ecological meridian" launched on the initiative of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The programme provides for the creation of a chain of geoecological information centres along the 90th meridian from the Taymyr Peninsular in the north to Antarctica in the south.

China is planning to open such centres in Xinyang Yugur and Tibetian regions.

While in China, Osipov visited China's State Foundation of Natural Sciences, the Academy of Sciences and Academy of Social Sciences, Chinese State Committee for Science and Engineering and met the head of the Chinese State Council, Li Peng.

Chinese experts are pinning particular hopes on the Russian president's visit to China. The Chinese Academy of Sciences has advanced proposals to develop new ways of scientific cooperation, including the exchange of experts on a contractual basis and the practical realisation of Russian scientific projects by Chinese trade and industrial companies.

Yeltsin To Sign 'Important' Relations Pact During UK Visit

LD0611115492 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] An important political document on relations between Russia and Great Britain, as well as a trade and economic agreement, which will be called upon to regulate economic relations between the two countries, will be signed during Boris Yeltsin's visit to London in the next few days. Vice Premier Aleksandr Shokhin said this to an ITAR-TASS correspondent. It is expected that he will accompany the president on his trip to Britain.

UK's Hogg Seeks To Develop Relations With Russia

LD0511154592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1236 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Voronkov]

[Text] London November 5 TASS—Great Britain is satisfied that its relations with Russia are getting better and believes it important, for in the past the prolonged rule of communism in Russia harmed their development artificially. In an ITAR-TASS interview Douglas Hogg, British minister of state, foreign and Commonwealth affairs, stressed Russian President Boris Yeltsin's forthcoming visit to London between November 9 and 10 is of great importance, as during the visit a treaty on British-Russian relations, the first since 1776, will be signed.

Now, according to the minister, the further deepening of ties between the two peoples, separated for 70 years due to the tension, is to take place. Normal and friendly relations between the governments of Great Britain and Russia will develop.

In the process of cooperation, the British leadership will not necessarily agree with the policy of the Russian leadership and vice versa. But the relations should be further improved and cooperation be stepped up, which is of great value.

Great Britain, which presides over the European Communities steering bodies at present, favours a closer cooperation between Russia and the European Communities and attaches great importance to it, added Mr. Hogg.

However, it is not clear now if Russia intends to join the Community, since it is a vast country, which might wish to stay free and independent, and friendly relations with the economic communities may suit it. But Great Britain as part of the common market will render assistance to the Russian Government, if needed.

Official Views Yeltsin's Upcoming Visit to South Korea

LD0511213492 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 0910 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Preparations have, in the main, been completed for a visit by Russian President Boris Yeltsin to the Republic of Korea scheduled for the 18th-20th. This was said by the Head of the Korean section of the Russian Foreign Ministry, Georgiy Zolorayev in a talk with our correspondent. We follow with an account of their talk. The program of the coming visit has been fully coordinated.

[Zolorayev in Russian fading into English translation] The program provides for a meeting of President Yeltsin with the South Korean leader No Tae-u. The Russian leader will also address South Korean members of parliament with a big political speech, visit a number of South Korean companies maintaining business contacts with partners in Russia, and finally, together with No Tae-u, Boris Yeltsin will sign a treaty on the principles of relations between the two countries.

[Presenter] This is an important political document.

[Zolorayev] The treaty provides a legal basis for the relations of cooperation our two companies develop in various fields—political, economic and cultural. The document fully corresponds to the United Nations Charter, and, what is just as important, it is not aimed against any third country.

[Presenter] Another major document is to be signed during the visit—a cultural agreement.

[Zolorayev] It differs notably from the cultural agreements the former Soviet Union used to conclude with other countries. While in the past cooperation in the cultural field was coordinated exclusively from the center, at present the center will share its rights with separate regions and organizations.

[Presenter] The agreement with South Korea, for example, underlines that both sides will promote direct exchanges of collective and individual performers, as well as art shows between regions, cities, and organizations of both countries. As for the central authorities, they will have to guarantee the quality of such exchanges.

Bilateral economic cooperation will naturally be discussed during Boris Yeltsin's visit to South Korea.

[Zolorayev] Among other things, views are to be exchanged on the building of a gas pipeline which in the next century should connect deposits in our Yakutia with South Korea. Once carried into life, the $25 billion dollar international project should make the South Korean economy less dependent on oil imports. In his tour of South Korea, our president will be accompanied by ministers and heads of 50 major plants including those that will fulfill orders related with the project. Naturally they will have a lot to discuss with South Korean partners.

[Presenter] Participation of South Korean big business in the conversion of our defense industries is to be discussed at various levels during the coming visit.

[Zolorayev] Earlier during a visit to South Korea, a group of directors of our defense plants led by Deputy Defense Minister Andrey Kokoshin discussed several joint projects in the field. This time Yeltsin will come to South Korea together with some of the leaders of our defense industry. They will continue the talks started last month and such talks may produce good results since cooperation in the area benefits both sides. It will give hard currency loans to our defense industry plants in exchange for Russian, highly effective technologies, such as those used in the production of aircraft, small-sized engines for pilotless planes. First steps in establishing such cooperation have already been made. Last January the (?Tow) Corporation bought Russian technologies for pilotless helicopters used in agriculture. Because of that technology, (?Tow) built the first machines one year earlier than it planned originally.

[Presenter] And of course the program of the coming discussions will cover political problems, including that of Korea's unification. Seoul attributes it great significance.

[Zolorayev] As far as Russia's concerned it is ready to do its best to create favorable conditions for the development of such a dialogue. Moscow has possibilities for this, because it maintains normal relations with both Koreas and so supports Russia's position on the problem.

[Presenter] Among the issues likely to be raised at Yeltsin's coming meetings with reports or during his official talks in Seoul is information on the destruction of a South Korean Boeing.

[Zolorayev] Moscow has complied with requests from Seoul by providing archive materials, including decoded recordings from the on-board black box. True, the South Korean side was not fully satisfied with the information. One of the reasons for this, in my opinion, is that it failed to explain how and why the South Korean airliner had intruded into Soviet space so deeply. Nonetheless, in a recent message to President No Tae-u, Boris Yeltsin pledged every further effort by the Russian Government to find out the entire truth about the tragic incident.

[Presenter] South Korean officials have repeatedly expressed the belief that Boris Yeltsin's visit to the Republic of Korea will be a success. Georgiy Zolorayev shares this confidence:

[Zolorayev] I have no doubt that the visit will prove constructive. I think it will give a fresh impetus to cooperation between our two countries in various fields. One of the guarantees of a successful outcome of the visit is that there are no unresolved problems in our relations with South Korea.

[Presenter] That program was devoted to Boris Yeltsin's coming visit to South Korea.

Moscow To Settle Interest Payments Before Yeltsin Visit to ROK

SK0511131492 Seoul YONHAP in English 1233 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—The Russian Government plans to pay in both kind and cash the defaulted interests on Korea's credits before the planned visit to Seoul by President Boris Yeltsin this month.

A senior official at the External Economy Ministry said Thursday his ministry's vice minister would soon fly to Seoul to negotiate on the payment plan.

The official did not say about the ratio of goods and cash in the planned payment, but it was learned that the goods Russia plans to offer to Korea as part of the payment would be aluminium.

The Russian Government hopes that the issue of defaulted interests would be resolved by Yeltsin's visit to Korea on Nov. 18 so that Korea would resume economic assistance to Russia.

The interests Russia owes to Korea total 49,410,000 U.S. dollars as of this month—36,810,000 dollars on bank loans when Russia's share of 61.34 percent in the burden of the debts incurred by the former Soviet Union is applied and 12,600,000 dollars on stringed credits.

In the event Russia shoulders all the bank loan interests, the amount reaches 72,600,000 dollars.

Japan's Miyazawa To Push for 'Genuine' Ties With Russia

PM0511090192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Oct 92 First Edition p 7

[Unattributed report: "Consistently and Relentlessly"]

[Text] "Only when relations between Japan and Russia, including the territorial question, are normalized on the basis of the principles of law and justice will we be able to accept Russia as a genuine partner sharing our values," Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa stated while delivering a policy speech at the parliament House of Representatives plenary session.

He expressed regret at the cancellation of President Yeltsin's visit to Tokyo, which "should have become a new step in the development of bilateral relations." Despite this, the prime minister said, Japan "intends to push diplomacy to the fore in relations with Russia both consistently and relentlessly in an effort to resolve the problems of the 'Northern Territories' and conclude a peace treaty."

Shokhin Rejects 'Politicized Dependence' on Foreign Aid

MK0511142592 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Nov 92 p 4

[Mikhail Karpov report under the "Aid" rubric: "Russia Needs Total Support for Reforms. But, Vice Premier Aleksandr Shokhin Believes, There Can Be No Place for 'Politicized Dependence' in This Aid"]

[Text] The Russian Federation Government is deeply convinced that mere humanitarian and technical aid without the restructuring of Russia's foreign debt, the conclusion of a full-scale agreement with the IMF on reserve credit, and the normalization of trade and economic relations, which would mean dismantling the discriminatory barriers standing in the way of Russian exports and imports, will not bring about the proper effect.

The other basic point in Russia's position is, as Shokhin stresses, the firm conviction expressed at the recent International Conference on Aid Problems in Tokyo that, in giving aid, there can be no place for any

"politicized dependence." But this would appear to be in evidence. Take for example the fact that during discussion of the Freedom Support Bill in the U.S. Congress and Senate, the issue of linking aid to Russia with the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltic states, a halt to Russian support for Cuba, the abandonment of the conclusion of military-technical deals with Iran, and so forth, was raised on several occasions. Incidentally, almost immediately after President Yeltsin signed the notorious edict on suspending the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltic states, the U.S. Administration stated there and then that it would obviously have to review its earlier decisions and suspend the allocation of aid to Russia.

"We consider it a key point," Aleksandr Shokhin stated, "that the politicization of aid or aid that is offered to us as a kind of compensation for the partial losses suffered by Russian exporters owing to discriminatory restrictions of the type imposed by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls will hardly be able to support the Russian reforms."

Unlike the United States, Japan, according to Shokhin's evidence, is taking another approach. As a result of discussions with Prime Minister Miyazawa, Foreign Minister Watanabe, and Finance Minister Hata, the Russian vice premier has formed the opinion that the Japanese side is taking a "deideologized" and "depoliticized" position on the issue of supporting the Russian reforms. This is also borne out, for example, by the fact that during the last month the Japanese side has persistently shown a readiness to "close" the deals and agreements which Boris Yeltsin had planned to conclude during his visit to Japan, even despite the fact that he canceled his trip. Incidentally, this certainly does not mean that the Japanese side is not raising the issue of new dates for the visit. Prime Minister Miyazawa, for example, laid special emphasis on the fact that he is ready to welcome the Russian Federation president onto Japanese soil at any time.

With regard to the U.S. Administration, during a discussion with acting U.S. Secretary of State Eagleburger at the Tokyo conference, the Russian delegation raised specific questions connected with overcoming the discriminatory barriers erected against Russia. Moreover, Shokhin claims that these issues were raised "in a tougher manner than Eagleburger is used to." This concerned Russian uranium on the U.S. market, the linkage of the U.S. aid package with Russian cooperation with Iran, and also the sale of arms—to China, for example. Russia's position in this regard is determined by its desire to prevent the terms put forward by the U.S. Administration when discussing technical and humanitarian aid from in fact becoming just a way of supporting U.S. exports and squeezing Russian exporters out of their traditional markets—in China or Malaysia, for example.

In discussions with World Bank and IMF leaders, Russia also demonstrated its desire not to blindly follow once and for all the rules established by these organizations, but wherever possible to change or correct them according to specific conditions.

On the whole, then, it seems that all these actions demonstrate the government's awareness of the specific features of Russian interests, and also that the government is drawing up national priorities on the international stage in line with this, which deprives the government's critics in the opposition ranks of many of their arguments.

European Council Chief Sees No Political Obstacles to Membership

PM0411163392 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 92 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Catherine Lalumiere, secretary general of the Council of Europe, by Aleksey Portanskiy; place and date not given: "Europe Could Become United and Prosperous if All Its Members Accept Key Ideas of Democracy, Council of Europe Secretary General Catherine Lalumiere Believes"]

[Text] Last week President Boris Yeltsin received Catherine Lalumiere, secretary general of the Council of Europe, who was paying a brief visit to our country. In a talk with her the president stressed that Russia is prepared to do everything in its power to join the Council of Europe in 1993.

Why are Russia and the other East European states seeking to join this little-known organization membership of which promises no tangible advantages? Why does the Council of Europe exist at all, if there are other European forums for cooperation and above all the European Community, which is on the point of becoming a single formation of 12 states and which intends to expand later? These are probably the questions which will occur to the not overly experienced reader.

For 50 years, after the start of World War II, Europe had no opportunity to think seriously about its common future: After the war against fascism there was the "cold war," which lasted four decades. Only after the collapse of the Berlin wall did the continent's inhabitants first have a real hope of building a unified Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals in which good-neighborliness and cooperation would be definitively asserted. But the states of present-day Europe are still too far from each other in terms of their level of economic and political development. The East European countries, for instance, cannot yet join the EC—the entry requirement is too high. But the aim of building a unified Europe throughout the continent nonetheless remains.

"To achieve that aim," C. Lalumiere said, answering your IZVESTIYA correspondent's question about the Council of Europe's role in the immediate future, "it is extremely important that all countries of the continent

share some common minimum of fundamental principles. They can be reduced to three main principles—a pluralist democracy, the rights of the individual, and the establishment of a rule-of-law state. If any country considers it is not compulsory to bind itself by these principles, it will deprive itself forever of trust from the rest of the community and consequently of the advantages which full cooperation gives.

"The main aim by which we were guided in creating the Council of Europe is a single free Europe and a community of nations of our continent. Today the Council of Europe's doors are open to all new states of Central and Eastern Europe."

As for Russia, Madame Lalumiere stressed, there are no political obstacles to its entry to the Council of Europe:

"Russia's confirmation of its desire for reforms is the main condition for its entry to the Council of Europe. Talking with President Yeltsin I received confirmation of the desire for democratic reforms and the establishment of close ties with Western Europe, and I was very gratified by that. We realize that so far Russia is living through a period of instability and we sincerely hope that it will pass through this period as rapidly as possible. For full membership of the Council of Europe Russia must have stable democratic institutions elected on the basis of universal ballot. It is essential to have a constitution which complies with democratic principles. It is important that the country is able to accede to the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees basic rights for all citizens of Council of Europe states."

In addition to Russia, Albania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia, and Ukraine are candidates for Council of Europe membership. Acceptance of membership is by entirely democratic means—the decision is made by the Parliamentary Assembly and Ministers Committee of the Council of Europe.

One of the most complex questions in the organization's entire history was the question of the Baltic states' admission to the Council of Europe. Discrimination against the Russian-speaking population during the elections and the unsettled nature of citizenship questions astounded the Council of Europe experts who visited Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

"I fully agree with those people in the Council of Europe who believe it impossible to rectify one historical injustice with another," Catherine Lalumiere told your correspondent. "The complexity of the problem is that both sides in the Baltic states have weighty arguments. In Estonia 40 percent of the population did not take part in the elections, and we cannot be satisfied with that situation.

"Formerly the Russians in Estonia were USSR citizens and the question of whether they wanted to be Estonians never arose for them. Now some want to be citizens of Russia and to return to Russia, others want to be citizens of Russia but to work in Estonia, while others want to stay in Estonia and receive Estonian citizenship. In these conditions it is absolutely essential to ascertain what each person wants.

"My personal desire is that the two sides should, through negotiations, find a sensible solution which by virtue of circumstances will inevitably be a compromise. Otherwise there could arise the threat of a conflict which would immediately be aggravated by economic problems. And then the situation runs the risk of being similar to what is happening in the Southern regions of the former USSR and in Moldova.

"If today we have so far failed to make a decision regarding Estonian and Latvian membership of the Council of Europe, then it is because the situation is very ambiguous and unsatisfactory. I should like to remain an optimist," C. Lalumiere stressed. "The task is to find a method which would lead us onto the correct road."

Negotiating Team Arrives in Moscow; Oil Payments on Agenda

LD0411221692 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 92

[Text] A Lithuanian Government delegation arrived today in Moscow led by Deputy Prime Minister Bronislovas Lubys and met with Russian Federation Vice Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin, and Acting Power Engineering Minister Eduard Grushevenko. Negotiations went on for nearly one hour. They covered the settlements of accounts for oil supplied to Lithuania in the third quarter of this year, on oil and gas prices, and on the quotas of the supply of oil and gas until the end of the year.

Lubys said that principal stands on some issues were elucidated. There are issues which will be examined by our experts with the negotiating partners tomorrow. In the afternoon all texts of draft agreements will submitted to Russian Vice Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin. It will then become clear whether authorized government personnel will be able to sign them.

Perhaps this will happen. But one should not ignore a resounding and intriguing phrase in today's ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA by Vitaliy Churkin. He clearly states that a currently popular idea, prevalent in as yet powerful Russian economic bureaucratic apparatus, is that the Baltic states that attempt to take away Russia's raw materials should be punished.

Moscow, Vilnius Agree on Energy Prices, Supplies

OW0611124692 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1153 GMT 06 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Before the end of 1992, Russia will sell Lithuania 1.3 billion cubic meters of natural gas and up to 700,000 tons of oil. In 1993, Russia will supply Lithuania with 4

billion cubic meters of gas and 1.5 million tons of oil. From now on, Lithuania will pay 85 US dollars for 1,000 cubic meters of gas and 110 dollars for one ton of oil. Payments may be made in roubles according to the exchange rate fixed by Russia's Central Bank.

Those rates were established during the recent talks between Lithuania's government delegation, led by Vice-Premier Bronislovas Lubys, and Russia's Vice-Premier Aleksandr Shokhin. The talks culminated Thursday with the signing of a communique on mutual settlement of accounts, energy supplies and trade and economic cooperation.

According to this document, in 1993 the Russian government will create conditions allowing the Russian concern "Lukoil" to use half of the Mazeikiai oil refinery's capacities, which is expected to guarantee the supply of 6 more million tons of oil to Lithuania. Part of the oil products will remain in Lithuania.

Lithuanian experts estimate that Lithuania annually consumes about 5 million tons of oil and up to 7 billion cubic meters of natural gas. The world price on gas (85 dollars) will actually put many of the Lithuanian enterprises consuming natural gas on the verge of bankruptcy.

Aleksandr Shokhin told journalists following the talks that gas supplies to Lithuania will be paid on the basis of the rouble's market exchange rate, with due account taken of the two parties' interests. Russia will free the "Gasprom" concern from export duties, which will lower the real price for the Lithuanian consumers.

Shokhin also said that the talks dealt with long-term oil and gas supplies. He explained that among the additional problems was the need to supply the Kaliningrad region with energy and fuel through Lithuania, and the presence of a Russian military contingent in that state. Russia's attempts to sell its products at world prices causes Vilnius to demand that the transit of the Russian loads through Lithuania also be paid in world prices, he remarked.

According to the agreement reached, next year mutual payments will be made in world prices. Concurrently, a financial evaluation will be made so as not to undermine the economic situation in the Kaliningrad region and to continue to supply the Russian military contingent, said Aleksandr Shokhin.

Kokoshin Meets Indian Air Force Chief of Staff

PM0411164592 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 92 p 1

[ITAR-TASS correspondent Andrey Naryshkin report: "Russia and India Strengthening Air Force Cooperation"]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov—Andrey Kokoshin, Russian first deputy minister of defense, today received Air Marshal Nirmal Suri, Indian Air Force chief of staff.

Commenting at ITAR-TASS correspondent's request on the content of the talks, Andrey Kokoshin noted that questions relating to the development of bilateral relations and contacts in the military sphere—including air forces—were discussed during the meeting.

Joint interest was expressed in continuing the relations of friendship and mutual understanding that are traditional for our countries. Agreement was reached on wide-ranging cooperation between the Russian and Indian Air Forces and in the military-technical sphere with the participation of the two countries' industry, the first deputy minister of defense concluded.

Peacekeeping Battalion Deploys in Yugoslavia

LD0411214192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1620 GMT 4 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Anatoliy Kakovkin]

[Text] Ryazan November 4 TASS—The deployment of a Russian battalion for the U.N. peacekeeping force in Yugoslavia, which will replace the battalion which had been there for more than six months, has been completed. On Wednesday morning the last troops of the Ryazan airborne regiment flew on the Il-76 airliner to a location in the Balkans. The new battalion is composed of experienced troops hired on contact. Just like their predecessors they will be deployed in the separation zone more than 100 kilometers long between the Serbian and Croatian sides.

PRAVDA Criticizes U.S. 'Blackmail' in Arms Trade

PM0511103392 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 92 p 6

[Article by Yuriy Glukhov: "Russia Hobbled on World Arms Market Today"]

[Text] While the Russian president indulges in dissertations about "Russia's greatness," the Americans have beaten us at our own game. They have gotten far ahead of us where only recently the Soviet Union was a serious competitor for them. It is a case of the arms market.

Today the United States accounts for over half all military shipments to the developing countries. As a whole in 1992 they count on selling weapons worth $32.7 billion to 154 countries. And the range of U.S. clients is expanding considerably. The new customers include Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania....

The level the United States has reached is not a limit. Specialists predict that in forthcoming years the volume of the U.S. arms trade will double. "Understandably, the aims of the U.S. military industry are not to lose its old markets, to open new ones, and to retain the opportunity to compete freely with foreign military industry," states U.S. assistant secretary of state Robert Gallucci.

It looks as though the aims of the CIS countries are diametrically opposite. Whereas in 1989 the former Union sold weapons worth $15 billion, in 1991 the figure was $4 billion. Forecasts for this year are even less reassuring. Many hard currency arms markets have been lost, including advantageous markets like the Libyan one, and these losses are being compensated virtually not at all.

Of course our defense industry is undergoing conversion and correspondingly a decline in production. But that does not explain the drastic reduction in arms sales. Humanitarian considerations are one reason. It is noble that the moral code of the "new political thinking" is sickened by the trade of the "merchants of death." That is how it should be. The only trouble is that we are alone in having adhered to this code. The Washington administration has been involved in highly scandalous affairs—"Irangate" and "Iraqgate"—concerned with arming Iran and Iraq, which the United States itself constantly brands as aggressors. In his cynical company the "new thinkers" look like monks in a brothel.

Another reason for the decline is the chaos and confusion which have arisen among the arms suppliers from the disintegrated Soviet Union and their scheming against each other. For instance, Ukraine has edged its way into talks with Tehran, offering a large consignment of tanks produced by the Kharkov machine building plant at a price 20 percent lower than that offered by Moscow. This was reported by M. Maley, the Russian president's adviser, in an interview with the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI.

The desire to tread on each other's feet does no credit to the CIS members. It would be far more sensible to agree among themselves and to set sales quotas. But the main reason for the plight of Russia and the other CIS countries on the arms market is the United States' overt blackmail. By ridding itself of competitors and suppressing the most developed sectors of the former Union's industry, the United States is unashamedly using the political and economic stick. On the legislative plane it is handed on even when the Washington administration changes.

Thus the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has already voted to wreck the deal on deliveries of Russian rocket engines to India. If there is a refusal to meet the U.S. demand, U.S. economic aid to Russia will be blocked.

It was the same story during the voting on the bill on U.S. foreign aid for 1993. Under the bill Russia and the other former Soviet republics should have been granted $417 million. At the last moment an amendment was added to the bill. U.S. aid, it says, will be suspended 90 days after the bill comes into force if the U.S. President informs Congress that Moscow is continuing to sell arms to Iran.

And that is not all. Recently Richard Boucher, an official spokesman for the U.S. State Department, again expressed "concern." This time over Russia's sales of sophisticated arms and technologies to China. Red danger flags are closing in on Russia as though it were a wolf, creating a circle of isolation. For instance, South Korea is already afraid that purchases of arms in Russia could harm military cooperation with the United States. And there is an increasing number of these fainthearts.

With the change of incumbent in the White House the struggle on the arms race will evidently become tougher. G. Bush's defeat is connected with the economic recession in the United States. B. Clinton will not resist the temptation to rectify domestic matters using revenue from arms exports. By ridding itself of competitors the United States will probably try to put heavier hobbles of political and economic diktat on Russia's legs. It is a pity that we have already allowed them to be put on us.

Rocket Builders' Marketing Deal Said To Favor U.S.

PM0511142592 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 92 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent and cosmonaut researcher Colonel Aleksandr Andryushkov article: "Russian Spacecraft Engines on American Market. What Will We Receive in Exchange?"]

[Text] On 26 October two major aerospace firms—Russia's "Energomash" science and production association and America's Pratt and Whitney—formed an alliance for bilateral cooperation. The "Energomash" science and production association chose Pratt and Whitney's Government Orders and Spacecraft Power Plants Division as its sole American partner, which will act as representative in the United States for spacecraft engines developed in Russia.

For more than 60 years now the "Energomash" science and production association has been the leading organization in the world developing liquid-propellant rocket engines. This is the firm responsible for the liquid oxygen and kerosene RD-170 engine—developing a thrust of up to 808 tons-force in single and multiple (up to 10 flights) usage. The engine allows the construction of permanent orbital stations and manned flights to Mars.

The capabilities of America's United Technologies corporation, which incorporates the company Pratt and Whitney, are no less well-known. It develops, produces, and supplies military jet engines and rocket systems. They include the RL-10 final-stage liquid-propellant engine, an auxiliary turbopump for the basic spacecraft engine for the "Shuttle" spacecraft, and solid-fuel engines for putting satellites into orbit and interplanetary flights.

At the ceremony to sign the agreement, Boris Katorgin, general director of the "Energomash" science and production association (he is also its general designer), said:

"We will get the opportunity to work in the very promising U.S. market and utilize that significant scientific and technical potential which our people have created over many years. We selected the Pratt and Whitney company as a partner taking into consideration the compatibility of our rocket and space output. By cooperating we are in a position to offer a fundamentally new grade of products which, we are sure, the world market will soon value very highly...."

Pratt and Whitney Vice President Robert Wolf said:

"The agreement between Russia's "Energomash" science and production association and America's Pratt and Whitney company sets out the framework for further cooperation in the field of space technology which will include access to engines, components, materials, and even, possibly, production processes.

"We are examining the wide range of rocket-powered technologies. They will be useful to U.S. space programs. The fact that many of them represent the most up-to-date developments and are already being used in practice gives us the opportunity to significantly reduce our costs.

"We consider that the available technology will allow us to carry out the space exploration programs planned for the near future on time and with the maximum [as published] of technical risks. The alliance between the organizations from the two countries will strengthen the United States' competitiveness in the world market for rocket-powered vehicles and will not create a threat to American engine builders' competitiveness...."

So, a document has been signed in Washington which opens up new horizons in Russo-American cooperation. At the same time there is another side to this eventwhich you cannot just dismiss, in my view. The American taxpayer can be satisfied—the United States has gained access to Russian space technology so advanced that, despite their level of development, it would take them many years to reach. And they would have set off along that path irrespective of the immense expenditure, as they know that each dollar invested in space programs returns a respectable profit.

It can be assumed that in the near future the United States will receive an appreciable contribution to its scientific and technical potential from advanced Russian technology, which the Americans themselves admit is without equal anywhere in the world. However, when I studied the documents for the agreement signed in Washington, I did not see a single word in them about which space technology and production processes in the field of space conquest Russia, as represented by the "Energomash" science and production association, will gain access to in the United States. Or whether it will receive access at all?

Although I do understand our space industry's founders attempting to take their output out onto the world market; it simply cannot survive otherwise in the situation which has developed in Russia. There is insufficient material support, and talented specialists are disappearing into other structures. The idea is being put in the people's heads that space programs are leading the country to poverty and ruin. And we have been forced to sell our talent to foreign countries. Now that is something to ponder.

Brazil Offers Credit for Joint Projects

934A0191A Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Nov 92 p 3

[Report by Dmitriy Privalov: "Brazilian Credit for Russian Technology"]

[Text] One hundred million dollars—such is the sum of credit allocated by Brazil's national agency for funding research and experimental design (FINEP) for its country's firms participating in cooperation projects with Russian partners in the sphere of the development and application of progressive technology.

The visit to Russia of a delegation of Brazilian entrepreneurs organized by FINEP and their meetings with our industrialists, scientists, and production engineers persuaded the guests of the good outlook for business relations. According to FINEP Director Hugo Tulio Rodrigues, head of the delegation, the spectrum of Russian-Brazilian cooperation in the "high technology" sphere is very wide: telecommunications, power machinery construction, optical electronics, and much else, and all of civilian application, what is more.

The Russian technology market, the guests believe, is a real El Dorado for Brazilian entrepreneurs hoping with the use of our developments to reach new frontiers of scientific and technological progress and appreciably enhance the competitiveness of their products.

Yeltsin Briefs Press on Upcoming Developments

Previews Visits to Hungary, UK

LD0511172492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1555 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Gennadiy Talalayev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov—"However much we are accused of conducting a political dialogue only with the United States, the main priority for us will be the continent in which we live, Europe," Boris Yeltsin stated today at a news conference in Moscow. The Russian president recalled in this connection that he has recently taken trips to Germany, France, and Italy and will now be making official visits to Britain and Hungary.

My visit to Britain, the president said, is very important from the point of view of Russia's entry into the European community of countries. This concerns the political coordination of our activity in the economic, scientific, and humanitarian spheres and the interaction of various departments, including those of foreign intelligence and our Ministries of Security and Internal Affairs.

Touching on the visit to Hungary, Boris Yeltsin noted that after the collapse of the Soviet Union Russia "had no time" for a number of countries, including those in Eastern Europe. Hungary, however, is an exception in that respect, as Russia and Hungary signed a full-scale treaty on 3 December last year.

Therefore, Boris Yeltsin said, we and Hungary "have made a very good start."

During the visit to Budapest the president will give the Hungarian side all the archive material on the events of 1956. Boris Yeltsin also reported that he will be visiting three cemeteries for Hungarian and Russian citizens who died in 1956, including the grave of Imre Nagy. "I think this is a sufficiently eloquent gesture," he said.

Boris Yeltsin stressed that during the first official visit by a Russian president to Great Britain a treaty on the principles of mutual relations will also be concluded for the first time. A total of six documents will be signed.

Speaking of his relations with John Major, the president recalled that the British prime minister was the first foreign leader to telephone him on 19 August 1991 to express support for democracy in Russia. "We know each other sufficiently well and now it is quite possible to move our relations onto the track of partnership and in the future to convert them into relations between allies," Boris Yeltsin said.

Explains Decision on Troop Withdrawals

LD0511174992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1631 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Gennadiy Talalayev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov—"My decision to suspend the withdrawal of troops from the Baltics is not the result of pressure from any side whatsoever," Russian President Boris Yeltsin stated at a news conference in Moscow today. We definitely will withdraw all our troops from there, he said, but we have to sign agreements and schedules for their withdrawal. We agree to this. Everything has to be done in a civilized manner. A schedule has been signed with Lithuania, and a commission now has been set up to sign corresponding agreements and schedules with Latvia and Estonia.

Today, Boris Yeltsin reported, I signed an appeal to all three leaders of the Baltic republics proposing that we meet at the negotiating table on the question of troop withdrawals. "We are not linking this question directly to any other, but nonetheless, we wish to also discuss the violation of the rights of the Russian-speaking population because clear discrimination is taking place, which is impermissible in any country of the world at the end of the 20th century. We cannot allow violations of the rights of the Russian-speaking population, our fellow-countrymen, on our borders, in three republics," the president stressed.

On the subject of the withdrawal of troops from Lithuania, which has begun, Boris Yeltsin noted that the Ministry of Defense "has overdone it": They are loading personnel into railcars and moving them to Russia, into the countryside [v pole], when winter has already begun. Such an attitude toward people is impermissible; it is a violation of human and citizens' rights, testimony to an absence of social protection, and is the reason the decision on halting the withdrawal of troops was signed, the head of the Russian state explained.

The Russian president requests that this measure not be seen as a political decision. It is necessary, in his words, to appraise this as a measure to create the necessary social protection for servicemen. The final deadline remains the same, however: the middle of 1993, the president stated.

On Reform, Strength of Opposition

OW0511175892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1656 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin has declared that no forces existed in the country today capable of "turning us away from the path of reform". "Those who cry out against the reform process enjoy practically no support among society. Only 3-4% of the nation back them, and no more," the president emphasised. Yeltsin was speaking at a press conference on Thursday.

Regarding possible measures which he and his government could take against the opposition, the president said that the level of retaliatory measures would be dictated by oppositional pressure, and added: "That was a clever way of putting it."

Further, regarding the proposals made by the Civic Union, the head of state declared that he would not enter into any kind of alliance with the union regarding a government re-shuffle. After pointing out that Civic Union's anti-crisis programme differed only a little from that being implemented by his government, Yeltsin said that small amendments (three or four) would be taken into account and brought into Yegor Gaydar's government programme.

Yeltsin announced that there would be no acting president in Russia for the period when he would be absent on official visits to Great Britain and Hungary from November 9th-11th. "I will not give the reins of power up to anyone. I will lead Russia and the reforms taking place here from abroad," he said.

Yeltsin also said he had today signed appeals to the leaders of all three Baltic states suggesting having negotiations with them on the withdrawal of the Russian armed forces from those countries.

He said the Russian forces would be withdrawn from the Baltic states according to the existing plan. A schedule for troop withdrawal from Lithuania had been worked out and approved by that country, and a commission had been formed to discuss such schedules with Latvia and Estonia.

However the Russian Defence Ministry had "gone a bit too far" with troop withdrawal. On some occasions no preparations had been made in Russia to accept personnel and equipment arriving from the Baltics, which naturally caused a "negative reaction" on the part of those servicemen.

According to Yeltsin, one of the reasons for the suspension of forces' withdrawal, a measure which "does not impede the earlier planned political process," was the desire to provide better social security for the servicemen leaving the Baltic countries.

He said that, in his appeal, he did not directly link the forces' withdrawal to the rights of the Russian-speaking minorities in the Baltic states.

At the same time, he said, such human rights violations were intolerable at the end of the 20th century.

Yeltsin said the decision to suspend the troop pullout had not been the result of any pressure on the part of any political forces within Russia. "I never yield to any pressure. Everyone should realize that at last. I can carry on the most complicated kind of negotiations but no one should try and put pressure on me," Yeltsin said.

Yeltsin Admits Grachev to Government Collegium

LD0611101392 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Boris Yeltsin has signed an order supplementing the composition of the Russian Federation government collegium. Defense Minister Pavel Grachev has been included in its composition. [passage omitted]

Defense, Security Ministers Arrive in Vladikavkaz

OW0511210192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2002 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev and Security Minister Viktor Barannikov arrived in Vladikavkaz Tuesday. General Grachev has visited the Russian units located in the conflict zone between Ossetians and Ingushes. In the meantime, Viktor Barannikov held a conference with the personnel of the Northern Ossetian Security Ministry, pledging to reinforce it with highly qualified investigators.

INTERFAX correspondent has learned from the official sources in the Northern Ossetian Supreme Council that alongside the situation analysis in the conflict zone the Russian ministers area also preparing proposals for the coming session of the RF [Russian Federation] Security Council which is expected to address the situation in the conflict zone.

Pavel Grachev and Viktor Barannikov will return to Moscow on Friday.

Grachev Says Area 'Extremely Complex'

LD0611102392 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0950 GMT 6 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Vladikavkaz November 6 TASS—Russian Defence Minister Army General Pavel Grachev said the situation in the conflict zone in North Ossetia and Ingushetia was "extremely complex and demanding a serious study and analysis" after inspecting the developments together [with] Russian Security Minister Viktor Barannikov and Russian Interior Minister Viktor Yerin.

On Thursday, the ministers held a working meeting with the leadership of North Ossetia and Pavel Grachev had a protracted conversation with Ruslan Aushev, the authorised representative of the provisional administration of Ingushetia.

"The arrival of the ministers in the conflict zone is connected with the need to work out additional measures to implement the Russian president's decree 'on the introduction of the state of emergency on the territory of the North Ossetian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ingushi Republic'. These measures are needed to put an end to bloodshed as soon as possible and prevent the Ossetian and Ingushi people from getting involved in protracted warfare", Army General Pavel Grachev told ITAR-TASS.

"According to available information, the situation in the conflict zone is mainly controlled by Russian paratroopers and Interior Ministry troops. The Ingushi armed formations have withdrawn from the territory of North Ossetia", Grachev said.

The Russian ministers will continue talks with the leadership of North Ossetia and Ingushetia today before leaving for Moscow to report on their findings to the government and the president of Russia.

Khizha Names Representative in Ingushetiya

OW0511162192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1430 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Head of the temporary administration of North Ossetia and Ingushetiya Georgiy Khizha signed on Wednesday [4 November] in the town of Beslan a protocol with the Russian president's representative in Ingushetiya I. Kostoyev. The protocol contains provisos for the Ingush side to make all immediate efforts towards achieving a cease fire, the withdrawal of Ingush military units from the territory of North Ossetia, the disarmament of these units and the resolution of the matter concerning prisoners.

INTERFAX [IF] has been informed by the Russian state national policy committee that G. Khizha has appointed Major-General Ruslan Aushev (who received the award of Hero of the Soviet Union for his contribution to the campaign in Afghanistan-IF note) to be the representative of the temporary administration on the territory of Ingushetiya. Khizha has proposed Major-General M. Tsecheyev for the post of military commandant of Ingushetiya. Tsecheyev is the commander of a Volga military regional division. This matter must be decided by agreement with the Russian president.

Meanwhile, a resolution to form an Emergency Committee of the Republic of Ingushetiya has been approved at a meeting which took place on Wednesday in the Ingush administrative centre of Narzan of the emergency assembly of representatives of the local power organs. Russian People's Deputy Bembulat Bogatyryev has been chosen to chair the committee. The committee has been given "unlimited powers in view of the introduction of martial law" in the region.

An aircraft loaded with humanitarian aid will fly to Ingushetiya from Moscow on Thursday. The aid was contributed by the capital's Ingush nationals.

Shumeyko Supports Shakhray Appointment

OW0511183892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1658 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Russian First Vice Premier Vladimir Shumeyko believes that national policy will soon be reconsidered regarding the rendering of more rights to the republics within Russia and to other parts of the federation. He said so in an interview with INTERFAX while commenting on the president's decree naming Sergey Shakhray to the post of chairman of the State Committee on National policy. Shumeyko approvingly recalled Shakhray's appointment, and said that he is a "talented lawyer who knows how to find the problem and pick out its main sections." In Shumeyko's opinion, "the question of giving greater rights to the republics of the Russian Federation is key in the fate of economic reforms and the preservation of the Russian Federation as it now stands."

Shokhin Enthusiastic

LD0611115092 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1036 GMT 6 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS—Russian Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin is very much enthusiastic over the return of Sergey Shakhray to the post of deputy prime minister after an almost six-months-long break. "I think the presence of Shakhray is very much appropriate in the Government now, especially ahead of the seventh Congress of People's Deputies," he told ITAR-TASS.

In his opinion, after Shakhray and Burbulis resigned from the Government last spring "the organising-political factor became rather weak in the Government." He believes it would be useful today to draw more actively Gennadiy Burbulis into the Government's everyday work.

Shokhin recalled that the formation of the present Russian reform government began a year ago (Yeltsin signed decrees on the appointment of the first members of the cabinet—Burbulis, Gaydar and Shokhin—on November 6, 1991) and added that, in his opinion, "the economic situation has not become more critical over the past year." He believes the main achievement of the Government is that "it started the reform and made the country stop looking for optimal reform solutions, which created a deadlock situation." Shokhin said that "the straightening out of the economy by the spring 1993", the prevention of hyperinflation and "the selective support for individual industries and enterprises for the sake of preventing an avalanche production decline are the main tasks facing the Government in the near future.

Shokhin said that today, ahead of the congress, reports on the economic situation are excessively alarming. In his opinion, "a congress is like a natural calamity for a stable political and economic development." The Government has not prepared any "presents" for the congress in order to appease the legislators." Shokhin believes the congress is not a normal element of the political life. The Parliament should work in a stable way, without apocalyptic upheavals twice a year. In this connection he supported the speeding up of the adoption

of a new constitution and elections to a new parliament, since, in his opinion, "the existing Parliament and the congress do not reflect a real correlation of socio-political forces in society."

Shokhin expressed misgivings that the forthcoming congress may worsen the economic situation in the country by its ill-considered and populist resolutions. For example, it may adopt a resolution on additional subsidies to the industry and on a wage increase, which may result in hyperinflation.

Touching upon the criticism hurled by the Civic Union at the Government, as well as the recent meeting of Civic Union leaders with Boris Yeltsin, Shokhin pointed out that "it looked like an ultimatum of the people who came to the president to ask for Government posts personally for themselves." Commenting on the demand of the Civic Union to appoint its people to the key posts in the Cabinet, Shokhin said that he was surprised at the primitive form in which the Civic Union demanded the reshuffling of the Cabinet. "This approach to the problem is very much in the traditions of the former Soviet Union. They believe that if some people are replaced by others, this will improve the situation," he said.

Minister Says Government Against Reshuffle

OW0511181192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1657 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian Government is unanimously against any changes in its composition, Economics Minister Andrey Nechayev said. He was speaking after a government meeting in the Kremlin presided over by acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaydar.

Nechayev said the government had discussed the possibility of collective resignation in case of an attempt to replace any Cabinet member. At the same time, the government said it might agree to changes in its composition, provided this would not lead to a cardinal turn in current policies.

Yeltsin Promises Meeting With Nationalities Council

OW0511182492 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1657 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin will, evidently, hold a meeting with members of the Russain parliamentary Council of Nationalities at the end of next week, according to a statement made to INTERFAX by the council's chairman, Ramazan Abdulatipov. Abdulatipov said that a preliminary agreement on the meeting had been reached during his talks with Yeltsin during the morning of November 5th.

Abdulatipov said that matters relating to the Congress of People's Deputies, federative relations, land, and the president's regional representatives would be discussed at the meeting with Yeltsin. He maintained his belief that the Deputies would now have to make more effort to come into contact with presidential structures and the government.

The main source of worry for the members of the council was, according to Abdulatipov, the possible disintegration of the Russian Federation, since confrontation in the centre could develop into confrontation on a nation-wide basis.

Security Ministry Defends Arrest of Scientist

OW0511151892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1434 GMT 05 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian Security Ministry's actions regarding MOSCOW NEWS author Vil Mirzayanov, who published an article about chemical weapons, are not politically motivated. Chief of this ministry's legal department Yuriy Demin announced during a briefing Thursday [5 November]. He said that the Security Ministry only did what it should do to protect the state secrets, whose list had been made by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and by the Ministry of Chemical Industry, and which has been valid to this day.

Yuriy Demin said his ministry acted in accordance with the law and stated that it was the most law-obedient body in the system of law-enforcement institutions.

He refused to say what particular damage Mirzayanov's publication had inflicted on the state, but noted that the information disclosed by him would be estimated by experts. He remarked, however, that the experts' conclusions will also be qualified as a state secret.

Representative of the Security Ministry's Public Relations Center Aleksey Kandaurov said that Vil Mirzayanov's actions come under the Criminal Code's article envisaging punishment for the disclosure of state secrets. He noted, however, that the final juridical judgment will be passed by the court if it takes place.

Aleksandr Gorbovskiy, head of the Department of Chemical Weapons of the President's Committee for the Conventional Problems of Chemical and Biological Weapons stated that Russia does not violate the international agreements on the production and development of chemical weapons. No agreements prohibiting this type of weapons have been signed yet, he said.

Opposition Groups' Activities Reported

Civic Union Members on Yeltsin Talks

OW0511185192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1658 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian president does not regard the Civic Union (CU) as any kind of monster intent on stifling democracy as the media is making it out to be. This statement was made on Thursday at a Moscow press conference by representatives of the parliamentary "Democratic centre" fractions which represent the CU's interests in the Supreme Council. The bloc includes "Lyeviy Tsentr" (Left Centre), "Svobodnaya Rossiya" (Free Russia) and a non-party fraction.

Irina Vinogradova, co-ordinator of the "Svobodnaya Rossiya" fraction, pointed out that "we have no wish to dictate any names" to the president. The leader of the non-party fraction, Vladimir Novikov, made some comments in reply to those made by the president's press secretary, Vyacheslav Kostikov on the fact that the CU had strong preferences for who filled certain posts. Novikov said that the president's closest advisors, having become acquainted with the content of the highly productive meeting (between Yeltsin and the CU on November 3rd-IF [INTERFAX] note), had done all they could to discredit the meeting.

Valeriy Gerasimov, co-ordinator of the "Lyeviy Tsentr" fraction, confirmed to INTERFAX that no discussions as such on a re-shuffle at government or any other level took place at the meeting on November 3rd. "We only put forward our point of view, and no ultimata were discussed."

Gerasimov said that the CU and "Democratic Centre" representatives had begun to discuss personnel matters only after the president himself had asked whether these representatives had any suggestions for any candidates for any particular posts.

The opinion was voiced at the meeting with Yeltsin that it would be necessary to determine where and in what capacity Burbulis, Poltoranin, Makharadze and Golovkov (head of government administration) would be engaged, according to Gerasimov. "The president did not react aloud to this, but gave me the impression that our words were not being received by the president in purely negative terms," he said.

Revolution Anniversary To Be Marked

OW0611130892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1231 GMT 06 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Participants in the meeting held at Moscow University on Thursday to mark the 75th Anniversary of the October Revolution believe that the communists must do all they can to "return history into the socialist channel". In an address to scientists, on behalf of the University's teaching staff, they voiced their support for the National Salvation Front (NSF).

A co-chairman of the Russian National Assembly Gennadiy Zyuganov, a member of the NSF political council, told the audience that the NSF was the only force able to change the current critical situation. The NSF, in his words, is backed up not only by influential political forces but also by the army and security service.

Mr. Zyuganov urged persuading Russia's legislators to press for the govenment's resignation and stripping extra powers off the President at the 7 Congress.

The leader of "Russia's Labour" [Working Russia] Viktor Anpilov declared that his movement would go beyond the NSF call to change the cabinet and would go forward to "rid humanity of capitalism". He called on the communists "to defend themselves to the last cartridge" to safeguard Marxism-Leninism.

Nationalists Want Congress Preserved

PM0511160392 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Irina Ovchinnikova report: "Leaders of Russian National Assembly and Union for Revival of Russia Explain Reasons for Disagreement With National Salvation Front"]

[Excerpt] It would be a great exaggeration to say that the news conference by Aleksandr Sterligov and Dmitriy Rogozin aroused special interest among journalists.

Despite this regrettable circumstance, both representatives of the right-center opposition, as they described themselves, readily answered all questions in detail. Chief among them was the reason why both the "Assembly" and "Revival" refused to participate in the National Salvation Front's congress, despite the undoubted similarity of the basic proclaimed values, as noted by journalists. Aleksandr Sterligov declared that the national movement has no need to enter into any new structures whatever, since it already has them. In his opinion, what is needed is a coordinating council of all opposition forces. The former state security general is counting on finding mutual understanding in the ranks of "Civic Union" and entering with it into a broad bloc ready for a dialogue with President Yeltsin if he abandons the present policy of reforms and does not confine himself to replacing a few ministers.

Both Aleksandr Sterligov and Dmitriy Rogozin see a special danger in the possibility of the Congress of People's Deputies being broken up, which they do not rule out and which they regard as a coup d'etat. [passage omitted]

Sterligov Remarks Said Unauthorized

OW0511165792 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1435 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The representatives of the leadership of the Russian National Congress (RNC) declared that the statements of one of the RNC co-chairmen, Aleksander

Sterligov, concerning cooperation with the Russian president and the possible formation of a new government together with the "Civic Union" are "expressions of his own opinion." The statement distributed by them on Thursday [5 November] says that "nobody authorized" Sterligov to make such statements and "they do not coincide with the essence of the Congress' program documents." The RNC leadership believes that these key issues of the current policy must be discussed and estimated at the Congress' Duma; its session will be held on November 14.

The statement was signed by Valentin Rasputin, Gennadiy Zyuganov, Albert Makashov, Viktor Ilyukhin, and several other RNC leaders.

Government Said 'Provoking' Army

MK0611100592 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 6 Nov 92 p 9

[Yevgeniy Yanayev report: "Opposition Press Conference. New Accusations Against Government"]

[Text] At the 5 November press conference of National Salvation Front and "Russian Unity" parliamentary bloc representatives an appeal was read out from a group of scientific and cultural figures who call on Russians to "follow the example of Minin and Pozharskiy, who have begun to act in the name of saving the homeland without asking for permission from the Tushinskiy thief."

Front Political Council members Lieutenant General Mikhail Titov and Lieutenant Colonel Viktor Alksnis declared that the government, by discharging opposition-minded officers from the army, is "provoking the army into an explosion." According to Alksnis, in particular, the 3d Navy Coast Guard Division, stationed in Klaipeda, is ready for direct action.

Nikolay Pavlov, Front cochairman and Russian people's deputy, accused the Russian leadership of "not only having failed to take measures to prevent the current bloody events in North Ossetia and Ingushetia, but of having taken a hand in ensuring that they happen precisely now." Developing this thought, Front Political Council member Aleksandr Mitrofanov shared with journalists a rumor that several regiments of the Pskov Airborne Division have been concentrated in the Moscow region on the pretext that they are shortly to be transferred to the North Caucasus.

At the same time, he claimed, a large group of convicted criminals has been assembled there. Mitrofanov believes that someone is preparing to stage their escape from custody at the requisite moment in order then to declare a state of emergency in Moscow on the pretext of the crime situation in the capital.

The National Salvation Front leadership has officially proposed to Boris Yeltsin holding a two- or three-hour live TV debate in order to clarify the situation.

The press conference paid a great deal of attention to the unexpected move by Russian National Assembly Cochairman Aleksandr Sterligov. General Sterligov, who until recently was one of the most prominent leaders of the antigovernment opposition, has entered into talks with the Russian leadership and has expressed readiness to participate, on certain conditions, in forming the government.

The press conference organizers assailed Sterligov's splittism since now, in their opinion, is an unsuitable time to break with the communists. All opposition forces must be united in order to achieve the main aim at the upcoming Congress of People's Deputies—forcing the government to resign and stripping the president of his powers.

The representatives of the Russian National Assembly leadership have stated that Aleksandr Sterligov's remarks about cooperation with the Russian president and the possible formation of a new government together with Civic Union are his "purely personal business." The statement they circulated yesterday notes that "no one empowered" Sterligov to make such remarks and they "diverge substantially from the spirit and the letter of the assembly's program documents." The statement was signed by Valentin Rasputin, Gennadiy Zyuganov, Albert Makashov, and Viktor Ilyukhin among others.

Democratic Party Wants Reforms Modified

OW0611014592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2005 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Democratic Party of Russia [DPR] says that reforms have to be seriously modified. Among other things a package of anti-crisis measures must be taken in order to stabilize the standard of living and to slow down industrial recession. DPR leader Nikolay Travkin believes that such modification can be effective only on the condition of personnel changes in the government.

Travkin says the question of extending President Yeltsin's special powers must be decided at the forthcoming congress of people's deputies of Russia in December in the same package with the modification of reforms and a new composition of the government. Travkin says that letting Yeltsin retain the special powers without consent from the congress would be tantamount to a government coup and the establishment of a personal power regime.

DPR leaders believe that the forthcoming congress is the last chance to end the crisis on the basis of compromise and accord and call upon all social forces to consolidate for the sake of the country's future.

The DPR, alongside the People's Party of Free Russia (leader Vasiliy Lipitskiy, founder Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoy), the Russian Union of Industrialists and Businessmen under Arkadiy Volskiy and the

"Smena—New Policy" parliamentary faction are affiliated to the Civic Union alliance.

Social Democratic Leader on Privatization

PM0511152592 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Nov 92 First Edition p 2

[Article by Vladimir Rybnikov, entrepreneur and deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Russia: "License To Experiment Expires"]

[Text] Any test of human patience has its limits. Patience has a particular tendency to run out if people do not see light at the end of the tunnel. The economic trials the people had to face at the beginning of the year provide barely a flicker of light. Even the present government's most ardent supporters cannot answer why value-added tax had to be introduced when many goods were extremely scarce, or why credit rates had to be raised. Was it not clear to the government that we were not overproducing and that it should not ruin the comparatively weak domestic production through high taxes and expensive credit?

State investments are being curtailed and enterprises are being ruined on a grand scale, resulting in the need to sell them at the lowest possible price. But who will buy these enterprises? And why? As long as it is the nouveaux riches (most of whom "made" their money through speculation), although they never were able industrial managers. Such people are exceptions even among the former "captains of industry." Only foreign "energetic entrepreneurs" would be capable of acquiring something that our nouveaux riches are not up to handling and most of our compatriots cannot afford.

But no foreign investor is going to be eager to invest capital in a production complex, not a raw material one. So another question arises: Why does the government, while placing no obstacles in the way of the transfer of currency abroad, take a dim view of purchasing manufacturing and other extremely essential equipment? Russia's natural resources are being plundered on an unprecedented scale, while currency and gold reserves are shrinking.

Probably like some other parties, the Social Democratic Party has a program of economic transformations, to escape from the crisis. But the government would never dream of comparing the different approaches, submitting them for discussion, and organizing a brainstorming session to deal with existing problems.

Evidently aware that its monetary concept—borrowed from the Western science of combating the overproduction crisis—would have disastrous consequences given our conditions of general scarcity, the government decided to play its ace and voucherize the whole country. Out of fairness, it should be said that the actual idea of having as many owners of state property as possible is certainly correct. But the paradox is that there must be moderation in all things and the good idea, if it takes the form of "wholesale privatization," will have the opposite effect. Beginning this privatization will intensify the production decline and will result in spiraling prices again.

At a conference I put a question to A. Chubays, chairman of the State Property Committee: Is the government not going to extend the voucher's functions to act as a form of monetary payment? The vice premier replied that the voucher's functions would never replace the functions of money. But less than two weeks after the conference, the voucher's functions were extended to become a means of paying for apartments and land. The voucherization idea can only be saved by matching at least the face value of the voucher with actual property.

In the present situation it is clear that only the Congress of People's Deputies can halt the government's disastrous policy. Unfortunately, a number of prominent Russian deputies do not appreciate this and are beginning to make every effort to delay it. Does this not mean that Russian President Boris Yeltsin's team is afraid of the Congress? If so, then it is clear that the many trials that have befallen our people this year were in vain.

Aksyuchits Group Backs Yeltsin on Troops

LD0411223892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1912 GMT 4 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Aleksandrova]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—Opposed to the president and the government the Russian Christian Democratic Movement (RCDM) has supported Boris Yeltsin's decision to postpone the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltic states.

A statement, distributed here today by the RCDM Chairman Victor Aksyuchits, said "Russia should not permit the troop withdrawal to be looked like a panicky retreat." According to the leader of the party, it should be characterized as a "persecution and discreditation campaign of Russia and everything Russian being carried out in the Baltic states by extremist circles."

RCDM positively assesses the Russian president's decision and in the future "will welcome any initiative taken by the supreme authority aimed at the stabilization and strengthening of the Russian state."

Lately, this small rightist-centrist party, until now considered to be one of the most active opponents of the president, has taken several conciliatory steps towards the authorities. Recently, the RCDM leadership proposed to hold a round table conference of all constructive political forces with the president and come to an agreement to form a coalition government of national unity.

Communists Strive for Unity

PM0511120592 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Nov 92 First Edition p 8

[Untitled item from news review prepared by Tatyana Kharlamova under the "Society" rubric]

[Text] Russia's communists have held a conference of parties and associations.

Questions of ideological and organizational unification and of convening an all-Russian congress of communists were discussed. The purpose of the conference was to create a united communist party of the Russian Federation.

Business Group Vows 'Complete Support' for Yeltsin

PM0511140592 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 4 Nov 92 p 1

[Statement by the Society of Merchants and Industrialists of Russia: "No Single Parliament in the World Is as Big a Property Owner as Ours"]

[Text] The open letter to Boris Yeltsin entitled "If You Cherish Russia, Resign!", which PRAVDA published 21 October, would not have attracted our attention (there have been more scathing and vicious articles) had forces which muster ever-increasing support in parliament not been behind the appeal. Those forces are headed by people's deputies who are well known for their links with the national patriotic movement. Their criticism seems well-founded at first glance. Yes, there have been quite a few shortcomings during the reforms. And they are generally known. The slogans proposed by the deputies—expanding privatization, demonopolization, supplying the market with goods, and lowering taxes—are sensible. But those same ideas have also been put forward by the present executive authorities. So why, then, have they not been implemented? Let us try to get to the bottom of this.

Surely it is the majority in the Supreme Soviet that determines the policy of the Central Bank of Russia? With their consent Russia was inundated by money from nearby foreign parts, which undermined the stabilization of the ruble. Surely parliament itself has become the biggest monopolist, having acquired huge material assets in the country? Surely those very deputies are hampering the process of privatization by blocking the Law on the Private Ownership of Land? And can you talk about saturating the market with goods while completely unnecessary production is maintained and national assets are squandered?

Do not try to hoodwink us! You are motivated not by concern for the people, but by a desire to overthrow the government and president and to carve up things anew. Legalizing the State Committee for the State of Emergency is your goal! But that means civil war, which will spare no one. That is why we will oppose you by every available means. The prevailing situation brooks no compromises! We declare our complete support for the president elected by all the people and urge all citizens of Russia to do likewise.

[Signed] Society of Merchants and Industrialists of Russia

'Working Russia' Seen as Out of Date, Out of Touch

PM0511155792 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Georgiy Ivanov-Smolenskiy report: "Anpilov Promised To Raise Red Flag Over Kremlin 7 November"]

[Text] True, it was a sad sight, this news conference. It was held Tuesday in Moscow's Oktyabrskiy Executive Committee by "Working Russia" and was pegged simultaneously to its recent congress and to our upcoming bright festival.

There is no denying the fact that we are all accustomed to seeing "Working Russia's" members as irascible and noisy, as though they are not holding a rally but straining to mount the barricades. Pure Pavel Vlasovs... But now suddenly they have been seen somehow in a new light and have stirred up new feelings—somewhere between pity and sadness.

Well, we went to this news conference, "two journalists and two-thirds"—I and a colleague from SELSKAYA ZHIZN. We waited about half an hour for the rest to turn up. But the rest never did show.

Then Viktor Anpilov arrived at the head of members of the "Working Russia" Executive Committee and amiably invited us to the table.

What did the leaders of "Working Russia" talk about? In fact, about the same old thing. About the growth of their ranks and their influence locally—this was Viktor Anpilov. (True, he replied somewhat evasively to a request to make the figure specific, saying that "newspapermen know this better, since their teletype machines carry reports of thousands-strong rallies literally throughout Russia"). Viktor Ivanovich, once again—about their organization's "political face," which is "aimed at achieving a society of social justice." About the fact that "Working Russia's" members and their comrades will for the second time collect 1 million signatures, hold a nationwide memorandum, "abolish, at long last, the president, the mayors, and the prefects, since they are alien to the spirit of the Russian people," and, at the same time, "halt the wild growth in prices." About the evil of private ownership, particularly land ownership. And, of course, about "the Russian nation as the backbone of a Russia which is being dismembered." He also gave an assurance that "there will be a red flag over the Kremlin 7 November."

This is how they gather for their assemblies—generalissimos of nonexistent armies, secretaries of evanescent central committees, deputies of forgotten parliaments... There is a smell of dusty red calico and unvarnished artificial flowers. Outside it is the beginning of the 20th century.

Rutskoy on Political Situation, Progress of Reforms

LD0611002592

[Editorial Report] Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian at 1630 GMT on 5 November carries a 28-minute recorded interview with Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy by Yuliy Semenov. The date of the interview is not given.

Semenov welcomes Rutskoy and asks his assessment of the political situation. Rutskoy answers: "As far as your question is concerned, it could be put this way: This November we entered the second year of carrying out the reforms—reforms in all spheres of the sociopolitical life of Russia. I think that the time has come to present some sort of a summing up, even though an interim one, of the work that has been done." Rutskoy views the differing opinions of the situation carried in the media and continues, "I am not inclined to dramatize our present situation. Indeed, it is difficult. Life has not gotten any easier. For many people the economic reform has made their life and their living conditions worse. I am sure, and to tell the truth, even convinced, that this is a temporary phenomenon. At the same time, I categorically disagree with those who speak about the collapse of the policy of reforms. I am convinced that the strategic course toward reforms, formulated by the Russian president and the Russian leadership a year ago, is, strictly speaking, the correct one. It meets the fundamental interests of the Russian people and is capable of putting our country on a normal road to world civilization.

"Of course, serious errors and miscalculations have been made in the government's reform tactics, and the clear shift toward a macroeconomy has led to a situation where the microeconomy—in other words, ordinary people—has in many ways been forgotten. This is also true of the social protection of the population, which is currently one of the main tasks. To ignore it would be an unforgivable mistake, one that could fritter away the potential of the people's faith in the reforms. There are other mistakes as well. At present, it is possible to say that the leverage of the country's economic life—industrial production—is being lost. And in these aspects an urgent adjustment needs to be made in the government's course, and this is obvious and clear to everyone.

"I think that all this in sum is a consequence of the fact that at the very start the potential of the country was not properly taken into account. Desire is one thing, emotions are another, and potential is something else again. The priorities and consequences of practical actions were not thought through. And I say frankly that for me this is a painful subject. I have spoken about this more than once in public statements and in the press. Perhaps I was wrong about something, but, strictly speaking, in the position we were in, I was, in point of fact, right. I am not tired of repeating that we need the reforms; they are vital. Because to live as we used to live up to this year, and as we are living now, is simply unthinkable. The reforms must not be an end in themselves but an effective means of improving the lives of the people, of exposing their creative potential, and of transforming Russia into a powerful industrially developed world power, and not a state living on benefits and aid, including humanitarian aid.

"A lot in our present history, the history of modern democratic Russia, depends on our personal contribution and on understanding that there is no way back to the radiant future. To implement the reforms means to create a society where life will be suitable for an individual as well as for the state. And I am confident that we, together, will take Russia on to this path. The fact that at present some comrades have formed sociopolitical movements like the National Salvation Front and other organizations—you know, what they call for is not the way out of the situation. This is not the way out. What we need in the first place, at present, is a policy of national accord, an accord everybody can understand and realize."

Semenov asks whether a recent meeting between Yeltsin and Civic Union could be described as a step toward civic accord and determining a coordinated policy for amending the reforms. Rutskoy replied: "You know, literally two months ago, a centrist bloc—the People's Party of Free Russia, the (?Democratic Party of Free Russia), the Renewal social and political movement—was set up in parallel with left- and right-wing social and political movements and parties. We were joined by corresponding groups of Russian Federation people's deputies. That was not a slip of the tongue: Civic Union does follow a centrist line, a line of support for the strategy of the reforms, but it does not agree with the tactics of the reforms, because we have turned away from the very course that ought to be directed toward changing the situation, our economic relations, for the better. You can adopt the sledgehammer approach to economic reforms and call it shock therapy, but you can also do it consistently, matching your actions to what is possible, and moving in the direction that is in the interests of society and of each citizen of the Russian Federation."

Semenov then asked how Rutskoy reconciled his position as vice president, which is involved in "real policy," with his activities in Civic Union, which was not yet involved in this, and whether he felt any "discomfort" as a result.

Rutskoy answers: "You know, there is a certain discomfort in the idea, but we have embarked on a new road, a new direction in the development of Russia. The point is, the slogan, multiparty system, is only that—a slogan.

We need concrete actions too. After a certain amount of time, five or six years, we shall have multiparty elections, and somebody must get involved in forming parties and social and political movements—again, in the interests of the state itself and of the politics of that state. Therefore, this is, strictly speaking, a social and political burden, because it is simply unthinkable to pursue reforms without political backup. We could drift away to the far left or the far right. This is where we can involve the broad masses of the public in the execution of the reforms themselves, because, strictly speaking, the reforms are conducted not by the government, but by the people employed in production, in labor, in the services sector, in education, medicine, and various fields."

Semenov confronts Rutskoy with various reports in the media alleging that he had presented Yeltsin with a list of names to include in the government. He asks Rutskoy if he would like to clarify the stories. Rutskoy replies that "no one has presented any lists. Literally the day before yesterday, Boris Nikolayevich had a meeting with the leaders of Civic Union. There was a very constructive conversation. Boris Nikolayevich agreed with many of our positions. But at the same time, he said: You have too great an appetite for coordinating the cadres within the government. That was, really, his only criticism.

"But regarding the issues and questions on which we expressed opinions, Boris Nikolayevich was in agreement. He also agreed that corrections were needed to the reforms and corrections to the government. No one presented any lists.

"I tell you that all of this is being done to create a nervous situation, an overheated situation, to create misunderstanding and confrontation, to label people as browns, reds, greens, democrats, and nondemocrats. That is all stupidity, you know. That is one of the costs of our initial steps toward a democratic state."

Semenov asks Rutskoy whether the appointment of Shakhray as chairman of the Committee on Nationalities Policy presages a general reshuffle. Rutskoy answers: "The point is that if you look at the problem of nationalities policy itself, in effect we haven't had one this year. We didn't have one earlier either. It was defined, as it were, by conditions and buzzwords. But it's a huge, laborious job, one that demands coordinated action, mutual understanding, interethnic consent, defending the interests of minorities, and the defining of that area of the law and of the constitution. An experienced lawyer, an experienced legal expert, such as Sergey Mikhaylovich Shakhray, ought to work in this field. I think that is a step in the right direction. Why? Because previously it was the Committee for Nationalities Policy, but it didn't have specialists working there; there were anthropologists and livestock specialists, but we have to have lawyers working there—lawyers who specialize in the basis of a legal definition of nationalities policy. Then, the occurrences we have today, in the context of Ingushetia and North Ossetia, we simply wouldn't have them if we'd worked on this question consistently every day, analyzed it, and suggested solutions for resolving conflict situations."

Semenov notes the "tragic" situation in North Ossetia and Ingushetia, as well as the situation in the northern Caucasus in general. He asks Rutskoy, from his perspective as a politician and a military man, how such situations can be settled and how to avoid them in the first place. Rutskoy refers to a passage from Dostoyevsky on blood and decay and goes on to note: "The fact is—as I said at the very start—strictly speaking, we didn't deal with the nationalities policy to the extent we should have. What we have today is one of the maladies of an incorrect understanding of democracy. Democracy, as I understand it—and I believe as most people do—is, first and foremost, a law: a law and a constitution before which all are equal irrespective of their social or political position. In other words, equality before the law and the constitution. That's democracy. And what, in short, is happening in the northern Caucasus is a distortion of the understanding of democracy, a distortion of the understanding of national independence, and a distortion of the understanding of sovereignty. And it has resulted in this situation. Why? Because, you see, nothing gives birth by itself; it has a kind of definite basis. And what has happened—active arming and not only by means of firearms but also heavy-caliber weapons, armor...."

Semenov interrupts Rutskoy by interjecting that "it is precisely the Army that is becoming the source of arms for such groupings." Rutskoy replies: "Yes, this has been taking place. But you see all this happening before our very eyes, and I have great doubts that the special services—let's call them that—fail to see what is happening. I expect that the president will make the figures who head the relevant ministries, departments, and organizations answerable for this in the near future because, I want to tell you, what is actually taking place is negligence in monitoring and analyzing the situation and in working out recommendations and proposals that could help decisionmaking. All this could be anticipated. The economic, social, political, and ethnic processes do not develop on their own. They all have some grounds for them. That is why deep analysis is needed here, as well as the search for solutions."

Semenov then warns Rutskoy that he may not like the next question. Much is written, he says, about disharmony in the government: The president takes one position, the vice president another, the parliament a third, and the Foreign Ministry sometimes takes a fourth. This causes confusion in the world and among Russia's partners. Semenov notes that this was a topic at the Russian Security Council meeting and in the president's entourage.

Rutskoy responds: "You know, strictly speaking, the Security Council was set up with this aim. The point is, when the president determined the strategic policy of reforms, it was necessary to determine all strategic directions of this policy: economic, social, political—

with the political embracing a wider spectrum of foreign and internal policy. That is, the strategy had to be determined. If the strategic directions of this policy had been determined and agreed on accordingly with all involved departments, organizations, and power structures in Russia, then there would be no such occurrences of misunderstanding in interpreting a clause or a view. It would be possible to adhere to one determined direction. It is also possible that it would have been like this: Either everyone was saying the wrong thing or everyone was saying the right thing. Certainly, you can criticize me for this, but without determining the strategic line—political, economic, social—it is like in the *Swan, Crab, and Pike* fable by Krylov—everyone is pulling in a different direction."

Semenov said that ordinary people wondered why it was not possible for the powers that be to agree among themselves. Rutskoy complains that it is easy to criticize. Semenov protests that people just want to understand. Rutskoy replies: "This is what happens when the strategic directions of the economic, political, social, and other transformations have not been determined. If they had been determined, then, perhaps, when the were being determined there might have been collisions, disputes, attempts to prove one's rightness, different views, and a different understanding of direction. Then it would have been acceptable. But once the strategic policy has been worked out and determined, then it is clear. Everybody should then operate jointly and appropriately.

"And there is another reason: the imperfection, so to speak, of the new management structure. We are used to and have lived for almost 70 years with the Politburo, CPSU Central Committee, government, soviets—you name it, we had it. Everybody was waiting for instructions from above. There is no such thing now. All that is breaking down now. There is nothing in the world quite like the reforms we are implementing in Russia at present. Democratic transformations and economic transformations have not been undertaken at the same time anywhere else. Why? Because it is more convenient to carry out democratic transformations on a stable economic basis and on a stable economic platform. We did not have such a platform, therefore everything is happening at the same time. And, strictly speaking, these squabbles in relations between the Supreme Soviet and the government, and also the structure of the presidential power itself—all that is a natural process. This is a natural process that will pass through this breaking point and, I think, it will stabilize in the next six months."

Semenov asks Rutskoy whether he is worried by bureaucratization. Rutskoy answers: "There is a problem here and it is a major one. Boris Nikolayevich personally stands for reducing the number of these bureaucratic structures in other words, making it easier to run the whole system. This does not mean that the structures should be totally abolished from our life, which is exactly what has happened because everybody suddenly rushed into the macroeconomics and, thus, we have lost the entire system of the economic, political, and social management. In other words, everything is going with the tide, as are we. Again, though, there is a but. It must be said that this process is natural. New forms of management systems have been worked out. They include a significant reduction in the bureaucratic systems that exist now. They should be changed. If one looks at the situation in principle and objectively, then one could say that virtually nothing has changed. Previously, a person was harassed by the rayon party committee; today, the same person is harassed by the administration. This is the only thing that has changed. It is the legal basis for the management that should be changed and the level of accountability raised." Rutskoy reiterates that nothing has changed, that people continue to be harassed, and that he receives many complaints especially from the countryside and small towns.

Semenov then asks Rutskoy to review the economic problems of the countryside. He wants to know if reform of the countryside has already begun or whether that is an overstatement. Rutskoy says, "One can say that the reforms are beginning to work only when there is an abundance of food available at reasonable prices on the shelves in the shops. Then one can call it a reform in progress. The aim of any kind of reform is what should be considered. Take agro-industrial reform: The main aim of the reform is a sufficient amount of food at reasonable prices. This leads to a whole chain of economic relations in the agricultural industry, the establishment of new systems, new structures of managing the economy, and the outlining of new forms of ownership. In other words, all these are the components of the reform, but the actual aim of the reform is a sufficient amount of food at reasonable prices. Again, agriculture is a supplier of raw materials for light industry, and this means clothing. It means a sufficient amount of clothes at reasonable prices.

Agriculture is also a producer of raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry. Here too, it means a sufficient quantity at accessible prices.

"That, in essence, is the aim of the reforms. But to go on duplicating—let us put it this way—the production of output that will not reach the market—and, by and large, private farms are not producing for the market—that is not what is meant by reform. Why? Well, perhaps one farmer has been successful. But I could provide a huge list of names of private farmers who have not been successful. They have received land, gone into debt, and nothing else. And no produce reaches the market.

"So it is necessary to look again and do what needs to be done. Yes, some good things and some bad have emerged in agriculture in the past 70 years in the agro-industrial complex. But a completely different approach and a different view should have been adapted to this theme. There should not have been any splitting up, but there should have been a consistent approach: joint stock companies should have been set up at the beginning. Next, the setting up of joint stock companies would have

made it possible for the appropriate new forms of economic management of the land to become clear. What is needed is a certain degree of consistency, consistency in accordance with what is possible.

"Because—well, let us do some rough calculations. There are 150,000 private farms today. The Ministry of Economics gives that figure. At today's prices, it costs a minimum of 30 million rubles to create an enterprise able to produce output for the market. So, 150,000 multiplied by 30 million gives four and a half trillion. Has anyone thought about where to get this? This is precisely what I mean by what is possible.

"Therefore, any actions should be determined by the aim. And the means cannot become an aim in themselves. What I am referring to here is the market. The market is the means of achieving the aim. Private farms are too. Therefore, it is necessary to be consistent and, precisely, consistent in determining the aims—not in accordance with one's own wishes, but with what is possible. Again, I repeat, what is possible.

"Possibilities do exist in the state, but once again it is necessary to determine them correctly. I stress correctly, because if we take the parameter of, say, oil—oil worth $24 billion has been sold—where have these billions gone? Look at other parameters too. So what is needed is a distribution mechanism, precisely a distribution mechanism.

"I may be criticized once again for this—There he goes, back to distribution, to changes, and so on and so on, to planning. You know, there is no such thing as communist or capitalist planning. There is planning of the development of the economy, planning the resolution of social questions. It is precisely planning that is envisioned by seeking out what is possible, and seeking out what is possible determines the mechanism of distribution to resolve these questions."

Semenov notes that Rutskoy is chairman of the Security Council's commission on crime and corruption. He asks if Rutskoy believes there can be success in fighting crime and corruption. Rutskoy replies: "Once again, one should not approach this problem from a position of force. In actual fact, almost one out of four in our country have served time behind bars. If we again approach this matter from a position of force, it will become one out of two. That approach is impossible.

"One should approach the problem as follows. First, let us consider why crime has been mounting. It is because economic relations in society have been disrupted. The economic relations in society do not accord with the legislative base. One needs to start there, precisely with the formation of a legislative base, a normalization of economic relations in society, and the laying down of measures of liability for violating laws and disrupting economic relations in society. That will provide the mechanisms." Rutskoy emphasizes that any cure will take time. "As for the fight against crime, a set of measures is required, including increasing guarantees, or rather specifying guarantees for the people engaged in law and order, because at present nothing is guaranteed. Further, it requires appropriate earnings, the provision of information facilities, the provision of self-defense equipment and up-to-date weapons, and so on and so forth. All of this needs to be improved because it is all in wretched condition."

The interview then concludes with Rutskoy receiving thanks for his participation.

Grachev Advisers Explain Resignation

OW0611093292 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2355 GMT 31 Oct 92

[Interview with A.A. Yevstigneyev, V.A. Sadovnik, and O.A. Nikonov, advisers of Defense Minister Grachev, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given; from the "Aty-Baty" program—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] All central newspapers carried articles on 27 October under a similar headline: Three Advisers Walk Out. The articles were devoted to the resignation of advisers to the defense minister. It is very characteristic that literally right below one particular article are the remarks made by the well-known General Albert Makashev, in which he called on his colleagues-in-arms to strengthen their ties with the people so that together with the people they could throw all that riffraff out of the state.

In other words, on one hand there appears to be a rejection of the democratic public's representatives from the power structures of the Ministry of Defense, while on the other hand there are forces that are attempting to set up some kind of ties with this public and with the mass of officers. How would you, the advisers, those directly involved in this event, comment on this?

[Yevstigneyev] The very fact that we became advisers at the Ministry of Defense confirmed the intentions of the minister of defense to carry out radical reforms in the army and undoubtedly had a great moral and psychological effect. Judge for yourself...

[Correspondent, interrupting] In other words, the minister of defense invited you himself, it was his own initiative?

[Yevstigneyev] Yes, it was his initiative and we enthusiastically agreed with him, figuring that he intended to carry out radical reforms in the army.

[Correspondent] There was a suggestion in the mass media that you were fired because you had not coped with your responsibilities. Is there any truth in this allegation?

[Yevstigneyev] Well, it is possible that our announcement caught the Defense Ministry press center by surprise. I suppose if they had a little more time they would have thought up a more intelligent explanation, to put it mildly. For all three advisers to fail in their tasks

simultaneously is a bit of a fairy tale. Besides we are all scientists with a wealth of experience, and the documents that we presented to the minister were irreproachable—although it is true that they elicited a corresponding reaction in the apparatus. Obviously it was a negative reaction since, on the basis of the documents presented to the Ministry of Defense apparatus, we implicated them in lies and deception of the people involving many, many billions of rubles. So, soon we were followed, we were denied information, and as a result we were forced to resign insofar as the reforms went down the drain.

[Sadovnik] How can all this be explained, that the work carried out by all the advisers of the minister of defense over such a short period of time—enormous work in the North Caucasus Military District, the Far Eastern Military District, the Transbaykal Military District, and in military construction units around Moscow and in Novaya Zemlya—raised so many questions, including abuses by commanders, theft, and many other negative factors that are connected primarily with the social protection of servicemen?

[Yevstigneyev] Here is what KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA wrote on 24 October: The Russian Army is Leaving Germany and Attempting To Carry it Off Too. DER SPIEGEL points out that wholesale robbery is under way and that the Western Group of Forces is permeated with corruption, including those under the leadership of Colonel General Matvey Burlakov, the commander. We warned Grachev about this back in May and were planning to fly there with him. So far we have not done this and the plunder is continuing.

Moreover, about Yevgeniy Vladimirovich Arapov, who heads the Russian Government commission located in (?Dusseldorf). In accordance with an order of the minister he was simultaneously appointed, rather, the administration for marketing the property of the Western Group of Forces was placed under his operational command. Flagrant plunder of this property is under way, and so far no measures have been taken.

[Nikonov] Each one of us offered precisely formulated programs to him.

[Correspondent] I beg your pardon for interrupting, but I want to clarify something. You, too, were one of the candidates, so to speak. What position were you being eyed for and why were you not appointed?

[Nikonov] I was being eyed for the position of chief of the information administration, because I considered—and I spoke to Grachev about this—that the information blockade in which he may find himself will have a decisive influence on the failure of the reforms in the Armed Forces. When I presented my program I proposed a complete reform of the military mass information media. Some very severe reforms, I agree. I proposed that stereotypes, such as the existence of a military press in the mass information media, be rejected. I oppose the idea of military or civilian journalism. It can be either bad or good journalism, and I generally hoped that we in the Ministry of Defense would create good journalism.

[Sadovnik] Although the conditions stipulated that as advisers of the minister of defense we were subordinate only to him, we were forced to ask for permission from his adjutant, his assistants, and so forth. Of course, this complicated our work.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

[Yevstigneyev] Now you wanted to know about the specifics of our work. I would like to discuss the Lithuanian issue. We went there with (?Nikonov) and we were met very well. We agreed on everything. Following that, a Lithuanian Government delegation came here. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs joined us. We adjusted all of our agreements down to the last word. Both sides were pleased and satisfied with the document that was worked out. Somewhere around 0030 we completed this document. Overnight this document was typed up on so-called treaty paper at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the next—or practically on the same—day, at 1700, it was submitted for Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin's signature.

You remember the story, when Boris Nikolayevich refused to sign it. Why did he refuse? Because some phrases turned up which infringed on the dignity and position of Russia, such as Occupation Forces, and so on. But not a single word of this sort was included in the agreement that we had worked out. In other words, the document was substituted overnight. You understand? Now so far nobody wants to investigate this nuance. So both the president and the defense minister were made fall guys. We found ourselves to be alien in this monster, and it is quite natural that as aliens we were constantly rejected. Apparently nobody in the Ministry of Defense needs the truth. It is too embarrassing.

[Correspondent] Now as far as we know—our editorial office is privy to these reports—despite the fact that some of the advisers are leaving, the Ministry of Defense continues to enlist advisers, and we have information that such people as Kulikov, former commander of the former Warsaw Pact Armed Forces; Marshal Ogarkov, Petrov, and former Defense Minister Sokolov are being enlisted. In other words, these people are now being enlisted as advisers?

[Yevstigneyev] Your information is absolutely correct. There is a presidential edict of the Russian Federation, No. 10-82 dated 16 September 1992, which says: In connection with the formation of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense and the establishment of the structures of the Armed Forces, to permit the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation to appoint Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, Ogarkov, Petrov, and Sokolov to the position of advisers of the Russian Federation defense minister.

Officers Union Chairman Calls for Grachev Resignation

PM0611110592 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 92 p 2

[Interview with Stanislav Terekhov, chairman of the Officers Union, by Igor Saltykov; date and place of interview not stated: "Minister of Defense or of Attack?"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Last week the Officers Union voiced bewilderment at Defense Minister P. Grachev's statement concerning the army's personal loyalty to the president. The minister forgot to mention here loyalty to the Constitution, the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, and the people. No reply or explanation followed. That is why on Tuesday the union's public council expressed its distrust in the minister and demanded that he resign. The grounds for such a statement should be substantial and objective. They are given by Stanislav Terekhov, the union's chairman:

"Nearly two weeks ago at P. Grachev's initiative the Defense Ministry collegium discussed the political situation in Russia, although political activity in the army is not allowed. A decision was made: The army is on the side of the president. This was the statement the defense minister made 23 October on television.

"Above all the minister's statement contravenes Article 1 of the Russian Federation law 'on defense' which discusses resistance to military aggression. Having essentially declared that the army is only on the president's side, the minister is thereby creating a prerequisite for its domestic use. What use exactly? After all, it would not be against bandits, rapists, and murderers—that is the business of the militia. That means it would be used against the people, who have been dispossessed, are dragging out a miserable existence in hunger and cold, and as early as this winter could explode, strike the table with their fists, and say: Enough!

"Next, Article 14 of the law reads that the Armed Forces are under the leadership of, first, the Supreme Soviet, second, the president—I stress, second! And third, of the government. And direct leadership is exercised by the defense minister, through the ministry. Where in his statements is there even a mention of the Supreme Soviet; where has he relegated it? And why actually does he make no mention of the people? No, he stresses loyalty only to the president, and even if the president exercises his own personal direct rule.

"That is preparation for a coup d'etat. And the president does not conceal his stance. In Astrakhan he stated that the only thing restraining him from introducing direct rule is the Constitution. And after a pause he specified: If there is a conflict between the demands of the people who elected me and of the constitution, then of course I shall follow the people's will.

"The next prerequisite for the minister's resignation. He has decided to force through the adoption of the new oath. And not only by draftees but also by all servicemen, including the officers' corps, But after all, this will be the second oath ceremony for officers. The attitude of the majority of them toward this is well known. After all, they have served in the army for many years and even decades. And they did swear an oath of loyalty not to the CPSU but to the people and the Soviet Government.

"In terms of its content this new act is like a multiple-targeted warhead. The first target is to force servicemen to swear an oath of loyalty not only to the president but also to the government, which it is already time to change: It has proven that it was stillborn. The second target is to split the officers corps. It could be split into two halves. Two camps would appear. And unless the minister resigns, inconvenient people will be removed on the pretext that they do not trust their government; that is, they will be removed for ideological reasons.

"One final argument. The minister has issued a directive on banning the activity of any public organizations in the army. Including those which have been officially registered with the Ministry of Justice. If the chairman of the Officers Union is now banned from remaining in the ranks of the Armed Forces, a chairman elected by a nonpolitical officers community which operates in strict accordance with Russian laws—then that would be ministerial voluntarism of the purest type. But even before the oath is taken it makes it possible to throw out of the army precisely those officers who are prepared to defend their army against administrative profanations and the Motherland against dictatorial designs.

"All four arguments are objective and serve as the basis for a Supreme Soviet decision on the defense minister's resignation."

Reports on Coup Plotters' Legal Developments

Changes in Lukyanov's Custody Discussed

OW0511175492 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1434 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Procurator General of the Russian Federation, Valentin Stepankov, says he will consider the appeal about changing the terms of custody for Anatoliy Lukyanov, former head of USSR Parliament, charged with complicity in the August coup only after the accused has studied the indictment materials.

In answering the query by an INTERFAX correspondent Thursday regarding people's deputy Oleg Rumyantsev's appeal to change the terms of custody for Anatoliy Lukyanov, Mr Stepankov noted that the former head of the USSR parliament "will hardly manage to complete reading the remaining three of the 140 volumes of the indictment by November 7".

The Russian Procurator General said that his office will only comply with the appeals with respect to the persons charged with complicity in the August coup which are "substantiated by the official diagnoses made by the physicians proving that the persons in question cannot receive medical treatment and be kept in custody at the same time".

Earlier, Valeriy Boldin, Oleg Shenin and Viktor Grushko were released from custody on the basis of such conclusions, while Vasiliy Starodubtsev, Mr Stepankov reminded, was released in February after he had been familiarized with his case and signed a commitment not to leave his abode. The Procurator's Office also took into account how insignificant his was in the August coup plot.

Starodubstev Free Despite Bail Violation

LD0311205992 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1755 GMT 3 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS]

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS—Russian Procurator General Valentin Stepankov has not sanctioned the repeated arrest of Vasiliy Starodubtsev, a member of the so-called Emergency Committee that made a coup attempt last August, but warned him of the inadmissibility to violate the signed statement on non-leaving, head of the Russian Procurator's Office Information Service Aleksandr Zvyagintsev told IZVESTIYA.

Peasants' Union Chairman Vasiliy Starodubtsev was freed from the Matrosskaya Tishina Prison on condition of abstaining from public pronouncements on the putsch case and strict observation of the signed statement on non-leaving.

Starodubtsev, who has visited St. Petersburg, has broken both of the obligations. Investigation Brigade Head Yevgeniy Lisov called Starodubtsev to the Procurator General's office for explanations of his behaviour.

The procurator general stressed if the violations reoccur, Starodubtsev will be in prison again.

Yeltsin Edict on Foreign Currency Transactions

PM0511125592 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Nov 92 First Edition p 4

[Edict No. 1306 of the Russian Federation president "On Sales of Goods (Work, Services) to Citizens on the Territory of the Russian Federation for Foreign Currency," dated Moscow, the Kremlin, 27 October and signed by Russian Federation President B. Yeltsin]

[Text] For the purpose of ensuring the stabilization of the domestic market for goods and services I decree:

1. It is to be laid down that goods (work, services) are sold to citizens on the territory of the Russian Federation for foreign currency by resident legal persons in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation.

2. The Central Bank of the Russian Federation is instructed to tighten control over transactions and payments in foreign currency made on the territory of the Russian Federation.

3. Paragraph 2 of Point 8 of the RSFSR president's Edict No. 213 of 15 November 1991 "On the Liberalization of Foreign Economic Activity on RSFSR Territory" (VEDOMOSTI SYEZDA NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV RSFSR I VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR, 1991, No. 47, p 1612) is to be deemed to have lost its force as of 1 July 1992.

[Signed] Russian Federation President B. Yeltsin

[Dated] 27 October 1992

Economics Minister Opposes Civic Union Program

MK0611105592 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 6 Nov 92 p 2

[Vladislav Borodulin report: "Briefing by Andrey Nechayev"]

[Text] Russian Economics Minister Andrey Nechayev yesterday held a briefing for Russian journalists.

The meeting was held immediately after the end of a working conference of the Russian Government to discuss the cabinet's political strategy in the weeks remaining before the Congress of Russian People's Deputies.

The conference of cabinet members was the final link in the chain of actions by members of the government to hold a series of consultations with representatives of the supreme organs of power, industrial circles, and the Russian regions. According to Andrey Nechayev, all members of the government stated that if one of them "goes," they will all go.

The conference also examined the progress of work on the program of anticrisis measures in the economy which the government was instructed to elaborate by the Russian Supreme Soviet. The minister disclosed that the program is largely ready and will be referred for government discussion 12 November.

Nechayev stressed that the program of anticrisis measures is not a change of course, it "merely fleshes out basic directions of the government's activity." The program does not envision the adoption of any "extraordinary" measures in the days remaining before the Congress. Yegor Gaydar told journalists this at the end of the conference.

Returning to the Omsk conference of regional representatives, Nechayev noted the usefulness of such meetings

and said that a schedule for regular trips by all members of the government to the Russian regions has been drawn up. According to the economics minister, there is no "hysteria" at local level about the economic situation in the country.

With reference to the Civic Union economic program, Nechayev declared that "the mountain has brought forth a mouse." In the opinion of the economics minister, the document submitted to the president cannot be regarded as a serious economic program since it calls for the economy to be managed according to the worst traditions of the former regime.

Monitoring Body Predicts Inflation Wave

PM0511135992 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 3 Nov 92 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric: "The Week's Prices": "Food Products Are Going up Faster Than Consumer Goods"]

[Text] The week between 19 and 25 October was characterized by a slackening in the stabilization trends observed mid-month.

The rate of price rises on food goods was 5.6 percent compared with 4.7 percent of the previous week, and is one of the highest in the whole period of observations since the end of January 1992.

The rate of price rises on nonfood goods fell to 3.4 percent and proved to be the lowest in the past seven weeks.

In September-October, the weekly rates of price rises exceeded the corresponding indicators for the second half of the June-August period by a factor of approximately four.

Prices of services went up by 9.8 percent in the past two weeks.

The following items went up at the highest rates: dairy products, cheese, vodka, fruit, fish, fish products, tobacco, matches, flour, and bread products—they went up by 6.9 percent. Prices went up the least on potatoes, confectionary, tea, and salt—by 1-2 percent, and also on vegetables and vegetable products—by 3 percent. In comparison with the end of January, the most significant rises—six- to tenfold—were on sugar, salt, tobacco, matches, confectionary, and bread products. The smallest price rises—by a factor of between 1.7 and 3—were for fruit, vegetables, meat, meat and milk products, eggs, and edible fats.

The index of the saturation of the consumer market has gone up for the third week running—from 61.3 to 63.3 percent, although the rate of its growth has fallen in the past week.

According to specialists from the Russian Government Working Center for Economic Reforms, as yet there are no clear signs of any dampening of the inflationary wave caused by emissions of credit in the last two summer months. Rates of price rises are decreasing, albeit by an insignificant degree, but remain high in terms of the the week-by-week calculation.

However, any stabilization in the situation, the center believes, is unsteady and short-term. The new pension legislation and the simultaneous rise in the minimum wage to 2,250 rubles a month, introduced by the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet as of 1 November 1992, will generate a new wave of inflation in the near future.

October Food Price Rises Highest Since January

PM0511144392 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Irina Goryacheva of the Russian Ministry of Economics Center of the Current Economic Situation and Forecasting: "Growth of Prices Over the Past Week and for the Whole of October"]

[Text] In October the Russian Federation State Committee of Statistics recorded the highest growth of prices on 70 basic food commodities since January this year. Over the month the products went up by an average of one-quarter, including a 28 percent increase in retail trade prices. Prices rose for absolutely all food products.

The biggest price increases in October were for eggs, pastries, hulled and rolled and macaroni products, milk products, flour, fats, meat and fish products, and sugar. For the September-October period as a whole prices rose by a factor of 1.5.

The accelerated growth of prices in October was induced by, on the one hand, the flood of extra money onto the market to fund 50-percent pay rises in the public sector and other payments (doubtless, parliament's decision to increase the minimum pension in the near future will exert exactly the same influence on prices—editor). On the other hand, the cost of all food products rose following price rises for basic commodities—bread, fuel, and energy sources.

The growth in the volume of sales of basic food products began to slow down at the end of October. In August sales grew by 9.5 percent compared with July, in September by 19 percent compared with August, and in October by 5.5 percent compared with September. Sales of salt, tobacco products, and matches were up 25 percent in October compared with September, while sales of canned food were up by 18 percent, of tea by 15 percent, and of powdered milk by 11 percent.

Computed on a monthly basis, the cost across Russia of a basket of 19 basic food products in October came to an average of 2,426 rubles [R]. This is 27 percent higher than in September and 13.2 times higher than in December last year.

The gap between the maximum (R5,658 in Magadan) and minimum (R1,427 in Ulyanovsk) cost of this basket in various Russian cities over the past week was the biggest—a factor of 4.

In city markets prices rose by 5.8 percent 20 through 27 October.

In October Moscow and St. Petersburg city markets recorded the highest prices in Russia for meat and milk products, comparable only with with the prices of a small number of the Far North and the Far East. Milk cost an average of R87 on city markets 27 October. Cottage cheese was selling at R233 per kilogram on Moscow marketsand R180 on St. Petersburg markets, as against an average price on the markets of Russia of R126.

Central Bank Places Limits on Currency Sales

OW0611013092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2002 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Central Bank of the Russian Federation [CBR] has temporarily prohibited the enterprises, organizations and commercial banks of other former Soviet republics from buying foreign currencies in the Russian hard currency market with the use of the money on their ruble accounts in Russian banks, the press-service of the CBR Moscow Department has said.

The Central Bank of Russia says the decision is due to the fact that the "question of equal access of the residents of former Soviet republics to each other's hard currency markets is unsettled yet." These enterprises and banks have also been prohibited to use the resources on their accounts in Russian banks for direct and portfolio investments.

At the same time the temporary restriction imposed by the Central Bank does not prevent non-residents from other republics from buying goods and services and Russia [as received] with money from their accounts in Russian banks.

The Central Bank was empowered to determine the regime of operation of enterprises, organizations and commercial banks of other former Soviet republics by the Russian parliament's special resolution concerning the interdiction of the law on hard currency regulation.

Experts See Profit in Recycling Nuclear Fuel

PM0511092592 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2000 GMT 31 Oct 92

[Video report by S. Milyanchikov and D. Malyshev, from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] [Milyanchikov] In the near future our nuclear industry should at last be given a legislative basis. A number of laws are currently being examined by a committee and a commission of the Russian Supreme Soviet. One of those laws, on nuclear waste, which bans the import of nuclear waste into Russian territory for reprocessing, is causing nuclear power industry people great concern. Under international treaties we are obliged to accept waste products from nuclear power stations to which we supplied nuclear fuel. Not only that, strictly speaking only about 2 percent is waste: The rest can be recycled, and Russian specialists believe that it can be reprocessed and sold at a profit.

[N. Yegorov, deputy minister of nuclear power generation] At present Russian enterprises—and we have only one, the Mayak Production Association, which accepts spent fuel for reprocessing—could earn $50 million to $60 million a year for this kind of work.

[Milyanchikov] We should also note that this unusual type of commercial activity is also being undertaken at present by Britain and France. Russia could soon find that there is no room for it in the world reprocessing market.

Deputy Interior Minister on Violence, Crime

OW0411142292 Moscow Central Television First Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 1945 GMT 2 Nov 92

[Interview with Lieutenant General V.B. Turbin, deputy minister of the interior, by Sergey Lomakin in Moscow; from the "Utro" program—live]

[Text] [Lomakin] As always on Tuesday, we present the "Operations" rubric which is made by the Center of Public Relations of the Russian MVD [Ministry of Internal Afairs] in cooperation with "Utro." It presents the most interesting operations carried out by the MVD during the week. We always invite someone from the MVD, and this time it is Vitaliy Borisovich Turbin, Russian Federation deputy minister of internal affairs. Let me pose the first question in connection with recent events. Yesterday President Yeltsin introduced a state of emergency in North Ossetia and Ingushetia; there are quite a lot of Russian troops there, including those of the MVD. What kind of situation are they in? What may happen there, and what is happening? How serious is the situation?

[Turbin, who reads most of his statements from prepared notes] There is probably no need for long explanations about today's situation in the northern Caucasus, and in North Ossetia in particular. During the last six months, the situation there has intensified. A certain contingent of MVD troops has been in the northern Caucasus for more than two months by order of the Russian president. They have been sent to insure the safety of civilians, to prevent activities by illegal armed organizations and illegal distribution of arms, and to assist local internal affairs organs in solving and investigating serious crimes. A system of operational barriers, posts and checkpoints, and mobile teams at highways, railways, and transportation and administrative borders have been created during this time. A series of dangerous crimes has been

prevented, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition is being confiscated daily. As for the situation in North Ossetia, the personnel were briefed recently to solve problems stemming from concrete situations. In spite of serious difficulties, military and MVD personnel are making every effort to protect public security, risking their own health and lives.

I think upholding today's presidential decree, which introduces a state of emergency, is the responsibility of MVD troops on the level of internal affairs. We have much difficult work ahead, and the main thing is to prevent bloodshed, to prevent a fratricidal war between two neighboring people.

[Lomakin] Let us look the truth in the eye. MVD troops are attacked wherever they are—they are shot at, and unfortunately our boys get killed. Of course this is the biggest loss of all—the loss of a son, husband, fiance, provider. What does the Ministry of Internal Affairs do to provide the families and military personnel themselves with a minimal guarantee when they are in such situations and in such regions?

[Turbin] Talking about the northern Caucasus, one can not ignore today's general situation in Russia. The situation is a very difficult one; crime is on the rise. Crime is characterized by the arrogance of criminals who, unfortunately, are often armed better than our own employees. Therefore the workers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as the servicemen among them, have to combat such crime. As for our personnel policy—we cannot evade this, because no matter how much we turn away from it, everything is decided by personnel, especially in the internal affairs organs. The Ministry of Internal Affairs dedicates much attention to the issues of working with personnel. About 65,000 people were accepted into internal affairs organs this year alone. As for the quality of officers of MVD troops and of the police, 52 percent have higher education, and 38 percent have secondary specialized education; this alone says quite a lot. Forty percent are highly qualified jurists.

Switching to your question, I have to say the state takes upon itself the protection of those employees, those military personnel who, unfortunately, get killed and wounded. First, every serviceman and every employee of the internal affairs organs is insured and receives compensation of up to 25,000 rubles for the slightest injury. This is as far as minor injuries are concerned.

[Lomakin] Wounds.

[Turbin] Yes, wounds. As to death—let me repeat that regrettably they are dying today and have been dying yesterday, as you show in your program. The government decreed that if an employee dies, his family or relatives get a one-time compensation of a 10-year salary. If the employee was wounded and became disabled, his relatives get a five-year salary. All other expenses by the relatives are compensated at the expense of the criminals.

[Lomakin] I am afraid we do not have enough time to tell about all this in detail. I think that in exactly one week, when we celebrate the traditional police holiday... [changes thought] First, I wish people would come in healthy and satisfied with their service, because if they are, the rest of us will probably be happy as well, and also more protected through the efforts of workers of organs of internal affairs. We meet almost every week, or once every two weeks.

We will keep these questions in mind. We have people from the ministry coming over and telling us about all the events in detail. Thank you for coming here and telling at least something. I think this was also good.

We had with us Vitaliy Borisovich Turbin, deputy minister of internal affairs of the Russian Federation. We have talked about—what? Hard to tell, actually. About certain guarantees extended by both the state and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to its employees. Thank you.

[Turbin] If I may conclude....

[Lomakin interrupting] You have exactly 30 seconds.

[Turbin] Let me use this opportunity to congratulate all workers, all veterans of the internal affairs organs, on occasion of the upcoming 75th anniversary of the police, and wish them happiness, health, and further success at work.

[Lomakin] Thank you. This comes a whole week before the holiday, but I guess this is all right. Thank you.

[Turbin] You are welcome.

Decree Releases Internal Troops From Prison Duties

PM0511131192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Nov 92 First Edition p 4

[Decree No. 812 of the Russian Federation Government "On Priority Measures To Implement the Russian Federation Law 'On Internal Troops of the Russian Federation MVD,'" dated Moscow, 23 October 1992 and signed by Ye. Gaydar]

[Text] In fulfillment of the Russian Federation Law "On Internal Troops of the Russian Federation Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD]," the Russian Federation Government decrees:

1. To consent to the Russian Federation MVD's proposal to transfer the functions of guarding educational-labor and medical-labor clinics and supervising persons held in them, as well as supervising convicts serving their sentence in correctional-labor colonies, to Russian Federation MVD organs which mete out punishment, thereby releasing internal troops of the Russian Federation MVD from these duties.

To this end the Russian Federation MVD is to begin as of 1 November 1992 the transfer of the necessary numbers of servicemen of the Russian Federation MVD Internal Troops and also weapons, ammunition, special equipment, and special means to Russian Federation MVD organs which mete out punishment.

2. The Russian Federation MVD is to:

allow persons who, in connection with the reorganization, have transferred from the posts of officers, ensigns, and extended-service personnel in the Russian Federation MVD Internal Troops to posts of command and enlisted personnel in Russian Federation MVD organs which mete out punishment to retain the salaries that they used to receive for the duration of their work in these posts if they were higher than the salaries in their new posts, as well as the procedure and norms for providing them with food and with clothing, medical, and other kinds of supplies envisaged for the Russian Federation MVD Internal Troops. Their time of service in the Russian Federation MVD Internal Troops is to count toward their service record for payment of a percentage supplement at the end of their term of service in the amounts laid down for command and enlisted personnel of internal affairs organs;

increase by 1995 the numbers of command and enlisted personnel of internal affairs organs supervising convicts in correctional-labor colonies to 6 percent of the average annual number of convicts.

3. This decree comes into force the moment it is adopted.

[Signed] Ye. Gaydar

Functions of Government Oversight Council Noted

PM0511163792 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Nov 92 First Edition p 2

["Official Section" report: "A Close Eye"]

[Text] Yegor Gaydar has signed a decree ratifying the statute on the Monitoring and Oversight Council under the Russian Federation Government. The council is being set up to monitor the implementation of government decrees and directives and adopt measures to implement them.

As well as monitoring, the council's job involves elaborating proposals on the creation of a system and mechanism for implementing government decisions and enhancing their effectiveness, gathering information on any failure to implement them, and also preparing measures to eliminate any infringements that are identified.

The Monitoring and Oversight Council will organize comprehensive checks throughout the territory of Russia. To that end it is entitled to ask state organs, enterprises, and organizations for the requisite documents and materials and to recruit specialists and academics to work for it.

The council is chaired by the first deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Government. The government approves the personnel of the Monitoring and Oversight Council as submitted by him.

Decrees on Council of Republic Heads Published

PM0411121392 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Oct 92 First Edition p 4

["Directive of the President of the Russian Federation 'On the Formation of the Council of Heads of the Republics'," dated 23 October 1992 and signed by President of the Russian Federation B. Yeltsin; accompanied by the texts of the "Statute on the Council of the Heads of the Republics" and the "Regulations of the Council of the Heads of the Republic"]

[Text] Directive of the President of the Russian Federation On the Formation of the Council of Heads of the Republics

1. To adopt the proposal of the heads of republics to form the Council of Heads of the Republics under the chairmanship of the president of the Russian Federation with the aim of elaborating the basic principles of the implementation of the Federation Treaty and the state administration of the Russian Federation on the basis of its new Constitution and coordinated decisions on ensuring the territorial integrity and state independence of Russia.

2. To ratify the Statute and Regulations of the Council of Heads of the Republics (attached). To establish that the substitution of Council members at council sessions by their representatives is not permitted. To deem expedient the participation in the work of the Council of Heads of the Republics of a plenipotentiary representative of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet (to be agreed) and the chairman of the Russian Federation Government.

3. To establish that organizational and technical backup for the work of the Council of Heads of the Republics is effected by the apparatus of the Russian Federation Security Council. To create within the apparatus of the Security Council a working group to carry out this work.

4. The administration of the Russian Federation president is to provide the necessary official premises, transportation, and means of communication to ensure the activity of the Council of Heads of the Republics; to provide for the appropriate credentials for members of the Council; and also to allocate a 10-member staff, with the corresponding wage fund, for the creation of the working group within the apparatus of the Russian Federation Security Council as stated in point 3 of the present directive.

[Signed] President of the Russian Federation B. Yeltsin

[Dated] 23 October 1992

No. 603-rp

Statute on the Council of Heads of the Republics

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 The Council of Heads of the Republics under the chairmanship of the president of the Russian Federation (hereinafter—the Council) is being created with the aim of elaborating the basic principles of the implementation of the Federation Treaty, taking into account the specific features of each republic and the state administration of the Russian Federation on the basis of its new Constitution and coordinated decisions on ensuring the territorial integrity and state independence of Russia.

1.2 The Council is a consultative and coordinating organ whose decisions are registered by edicts or directives of the president of the Russian Federation. On questions requiring resolution by the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet or congresses of Russian Federation People's Deputies, appeals are sent on behalf of the Council to the Supreme Soviet or the congresses.

1.3 The legal basis for the Council's activity is constituted by the Russian Federation Constitution, the constitutions of the republics of the Russian Federation, the Federation Treaty, the Russian Federation Law "On Security," and other laws and normative acts of Congresses of People's Deputies, the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, and the Russian Federation president, as well as the present Statute.

2. FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF HEADS OF THE REPUBLICS

In accordance with the aims of its activity the Council:

2.1 Prepares decisions on questions of the implementation of the Federation Treaty; on problems of governing the state in the new geopolitical and internal political conditions, and ensuring the territorial integrity and state independence of Russia; and on the principles of regional economic policy.

2.2 Prepares proposals on questions of coordination and cooperation by the organs of power and government of the Russian Federation and the Russian Federation republics.

2.3 Assesses external and internal threats to the security of the individual, society, and the state, and prepares decisions on joint coordinated actions on issues of preserving constitutional power and defending human rights.

2.4 Prepares proposals on the basic principles of the elaboration of federal programs for economic transformations, the formation of the budget, tax policy and foreign economic policy, and on measures for the social protection of citizens.

2.5 Examines and agrees draft decisions of the president of the Russian Federation on the questions being examined at sessions of the Council, and also joint appeals to the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet and congresses of Russian Federation people's deputies.

3. PROCEDURE FOR THE FORMATION AND ACTIVITY OF THE COUNCIL

3.1 The Council is formed on the basis of the joint decision of the highest officials of the republics of the Russian Federation.

3.2 The Council includes the highest officials of the republics of the Russian Federation—the republic presidents, and, where there is no president, the chairmen of republic supreme soviets. The Council includes a plenipotentiary repesentative of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet (to be agreed) and also the chairman of the Russian Federation Government.

When necessary, representatives of ministries and departments and other organs and organizations may be enlisted to work with the Council.

3.3 Leadership of the Council is effected by the president of the Russian Federation.

Regulations of the Council of Heads of the Republics

1. PROCEDURE AND LOCATION OF SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

1.1 Sessions of the Council of Heads of the Republics (hereinafter—the Council) will be held in Moscow or one of the republics of the Russian Federation at least once every three months or as necessary. The work of the Council is organized on the basis of plans ratified by the president of the Russian Federation following the Council's agreement of the draft plans.

1.2 The members of the Council will be informed of the date of a session in the agenda of the session no later than 10 days before it is held.

1.3 The agenda of a session is determined by the chairman of the Council—the president of the Russian Federation—or at the request of at least one-third of the Council members. The procedure for examining the questions is determined by the Council chairman.

1.4 Sessions are valid if more than half the Council members are present.

1.5 Sessions of the Council are conducted under the chairmanship of the president of the Russian Federation.

1.6 Members of the Council participate in a session of the Council with the right of deciding vote. The substitution of members of the Council by their representatives is not permitted.

Representatives of Russian Federation ministries and departments and other organs of state administration

invited to the session have the right of deliberative vote and can take part in the discussion of the questions being examined and put forward proposals and observations.

1.7 The time limit for a report at a Council session is set at a maximum of 15 minutes, for supporting reports and debate speeches—up to 10 minutes, and for informational inquiries—three minutes. Whenever necessary the session chairman may change these times.

2. PROCEDURE FOR REGISTERING THE RESULTS OF COUNCIL SESSIONS

2.1 Council sessions are registered by a record of proceedings signed by the Council secretary.

2.2 Draft edicts and directives of the president of the Russian Federation, as well as appeals to the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet or congresses of Russian Federation People's Deputies may be prepared on the basis of the results of Council sessions.

2.3 Information analysis and organizational and technical backup for the Council's activity is performed by the apparatus of the Russian Federation Security Council.

Working or expert groups made up of specialists from ministries and departments and other organs of state and economic administration and scientific organizations may be created to prepare questions for examination at Council sessions.

2.4 Records of proceedings and other Council session materials are distributed to Council members.

2.5 The originals of the records of proceedings of Council sessions and of the materials examined at the sessions are stored in the apparatus of the Russian Federation Security Council.

2.6 Whenever necessary, Council sessions will be organized in accordance with the rules of secret correspondence [sekretnoye deloproizvodstvo].

Options for Power Structures' Reform Pondered

PM0511135792 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by political scientist Lidiya Shevtsova: "Agonies of Anarchy. Society at Serious Risk By Postponing Political Reform"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Russian president has two options: the compromise and the revolutionary option. The first presupposes continuing various forms of the tactics that have already won approval on the eve of and during the Sixth Congress of People's Deputies. It is a question of concluding a pact with moderate groupings and cutting off any radicals while performing certain menacing maneuvers at the same time. The latter are already well under way. However, a number of quite legitimate questions arise at this juncture: What will be the cost of more compromises and what will they mean—will they merely enshrine the positions of authority held by a particular group or will they break the current stalemate and herald a move to deeper transformations?

The revolutionary option is based on several variable elements: an appeal from Yeltsin to the people, a referendum on power or the Constitution; the dissolution of the congress and, quite possibly, the Supreme Soviet; new elections. Like the sword of Damocles, the threat of this scenario being enacted constantly looms over our representative authority and deputies are bound to sense it. Last time the president's ability to go for broke forced them to behave like hypnotized rabbits.

What path will events take? Of course, any extreme option—like removing the president from power or dissolving the Congress and the Supreme Soviet—poses a danger for society. The best option is the path of compromise. But society has already had enough of backstage deals that result in explicable peaks and troughs and, most importantly, unpredictable shifts in policy. Glasnost and openness are not only the main guarantee of the durability of the new coalition that will inevitably form. They are at the same time a guarantee against subordinating authority to the interests of a particular group of apparatchiks and against the president's becoming its hostage.

Of course, not every compromise can provide a real solution. For the time being everyone's attention is focused on matters that are not of the greatest importance: Whether or not to postpone the congress, whether or not to "surrender" the government, and, if so, whether wholly or partially. In short, it is a question of sharing out the pie of power rather than radically reforming a collapsing political system.

Concluding a compromise of this kind, even one that incorporates a redistribution of power, will, however, only herald a temporary truce, leaving fresh clashes for the future. Only the agreement of the main forces in society on the reform of authority can break the chain of incessant political crises. This means creating a qualitatively new system that clearly separates the powers and functions of the individual institutions and is characterized by extensive decentralization of authority and well-developed federalism.

Early elections to parliament and local organs alone are the instrument for political reform. At this juncture keeping some of the current body of deputies in the new organs may well be a condition for compromise in order to ease the painfulness of the actual change. It is time to honestly admit that we will not make it through the end of the year with the present power structure.

Of course, elections must not be regarded as a magical way of creating civilized authority and a stable multiparty system. Countries that have switched to democracy before us took 10-15 years to do this, in other words a threefold renewal of the political group during which

the professional elite expanded and political skills became ingrained. Virtually all the main groupings in our country are determined to oppose reform of power. What arguments are being put forward to corroborate their stance—the fact that the people are weary and for that reason should not vote; and the fact that if they do, they will not elect the right men. The truth is different: The present shadowy, intricate corners of power are too convenient, allowing people there to calmly go about their own business.

By postponing political reform indefinitely and confining ourselves to petty compromises and reorganizations, we are thus retaining a structure that has already taken on a life of its own. The solution is inevitable, but must not be reduced to decisions by apparatchiks and reshuffles or even to eliminating some of the levels in the edifice of authority. By continuing along that path, we run the risk of losing control once and for all of the processes outside it.

Izvestiya Publishing House Protests Newspaper's Actions

PM0411163192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Nov 92 First Edition p 2

["Open Letter" from the "Izvestiya" Publishing House collective to the Russian president and Supreme Soviet chairman: "IZVESTIYA Is Equal Among Equals"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] On 2 November we received an open letter from the publishing house collective addressed to the Russian president and Supreme Soviet chairman. Since the publishing house workers evidently have no hope of publishing this letter in the newspaper that they compose, make up into pages, and print, ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA is publishing it.

"We, the 3,000-strong collective of the 'Izvestiya Sovetov Narodnykh Deputatov SSSR' Publishing House, deemed it necessary to send you (B.N. Yeltsin and R.I. Khasbulatov—Editorial Note) an open letter: The mass media are publishing too many inaccuracies, distortions, and confusing information about us. We are afraid that this inaccurate information may reach you also. We have decided to give our version of the conflict over IZVESTIYA.

"Since the 'Izvestiya Sovetov Narodnykh Deputatov SSSR' Publishing House was founded in 1926, it has been a state enterprise operating on principles of total economic accountability. However, the publishing house never came under the jurisdiction of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade or the Russian Ministry of the Press. Our superior organ was the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Following the breakup of the USSR, and in accordance with Russian Federation law, the publishing house was obliged to reregister as a state enterprise, thus needing a founder. The Russian Supreme Soviet is the rightful successor of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and therefore at a labor collective conference on 29 September 1992 the publishing house's collective accepted as a base the 'Izvestiya Sovetov Narodnykh Deputatov Rossiyskoy Federatsii" State Enterprise-Publishing House Charter and sent it to the State Committee for the Management of State Property and the Russian Supreme Soviet. The publishing house was and is a state enterprise operating on the basis of the Law 'On Enterprises and Entrepreneurial Activity' rather than the Law 'On the Mass Media.'

"The IZVESTIYA newspaper editorial office chose a different path. In February 1992 it became a corporate entity—a limited-liability partnership—the 'IZVESTIYA Newspaper Editorial Office.' In accordance with Article 11 of the Russian Law 'On Enterprises and Entrepreneurial Activity' a 'limited-liability partnership (a closed joint-stock company) constitutes an association of citizens and (or) corporate entities for joint economic activity. The partnership's corporate capital is formed solely from the founders' contributions.'

"The publishing house was not one of the founders of this partnership. The publishing house later asked newspaper editorial office workers to become the cofounder of the IZVESTIYA newspaper, but this proposal was rejected.

"At its meeting the editorial office decided to float shares based on assets, including the premises where it is currently housed. But the following question arises: Which state-owned building on the publishing house balance sheet can be claimed by a limited-liability partnership, in other words an association of citizens?

"The publishing house and printing plant collective is willing to print IZVESITYA and other publications on universally accepted contract terms.

"Our enterprise's workers and employees accept the Russian Supreme Soviet as founder. We announce the founding of the 'Izvestiya Sovetov Narodnykh Deputatov Rossiyskoy Federatsii' Publishing House.

"The publishing house collective asks newspaper and television editorial offices to refrain from fueling passions over the publishing house and the IZVESTIYA editorial office, to stop publishing unverified material based not on law but on rumor, and not to involve us in political games.

"We ask everyone to give us an opportunity to straighten out our relations with the Russian Supreme Soviet in a normal businesslike atmosphere, without any kind of pressure. If additional help is required from any organization, we have the right to turn to these organizations autonomously, but we are not delegating our rights to anyone now.

"This appeal was adopted by a meeting of the publishing house collective on 30 October 1992."

Press Ministry Issues Warnings to Newspapers

PM0411171992 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "They Have Finally Decided To Use Authority"]

[Text] The Russian Federation Ministry of Press and Information has given two newspapers official warnings.

The "organ of the intellectual opposition," that is DEN, has received an official warning in connection with its publication in issue No. 43 (71) of the left- and right-wing opposition's political declaration, the draft rules of the so-called National Salvation Front, and the articles "War Is Nigh" and "Are You Ready To Stand Up For Russia?" Signs of a flagrant violation of Article 4 of the Russian Law "On the Mass Media" can be discerned in these articles (a call to seize power and to the violent replacement of the constitutional system and the integrity of the state and war propaganda).

KRASNOYARSKIY KOMSOMOLETS has received a warning in connection with its publication of the article "Does Veprev [agricultural expert] Face the Death Penalty?" of 20 October, an article in which the Ministry of the Press discerns a public call to commit crimes against officials from the kray's state organs, which also constitutes a breach of Article 4 of the Law on the Press.

Supreme Soviet

Closed Session Examines Ways To Improve Efficiency

OW0511175692 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1433 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] At its closed-door session Thursday, the Russian parliament was addressing the issues related to the way of improving its efficiency.

Mikhail Mytyukov, chairman of the parliamentary legislative committee, told INTERFAX that the purpose of this session, certainly, was not to "indulge in self-flagellation but to reveal the drawbacks which need to be overcome for the sake of promoting parliamentarism in the future."

In the words of Mr Mytyukov, a special commission headed by him has analyzed two and a half years of the parliament's organizational and legislative record and, "naturally, revealed a great number of malpractices". He contended that the operation of the Russian Supreme Council "should be reorganized" and insisted that the "notorious system of committees and commissions be abrogated in order that they would not duplicate each other".

The proposals regarding the improvement of the parliament's efficiency presented to the Supreme Council by its chairman first deputy, Sergey Filatov, point to the need to set up a working group representing people's deputies, the president and the government for working out a coordinated policy as regards the parliament's legislative activities.

In the opinion of Sergey Filatov, a supreme expert council ought to be set up in the parliament for analyzing legislative decisions and providing an expert assessment of financial expenses and social consequences of the laws under development.

The first deputy of the head of parliament proposes that the RF [Russian Federation] Constitution and Supreme Council procedures should be amended and the functions of the chairman of the Supreme Council and his deputies, the House speakers, specified in detail.

No Understanding of Social Policy's Role

OW0511004192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1708 GMT 4 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The main commission of Russian governmental and presidential structures is an insufficient understanding of the role of social policy, according to Mikhail Zakharov, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Commission on Social Policy, who appeared at a Wednesday press conference in the Russian House of Councils. In his opinion, because of this, "we are losing social support for reform." The commission head intends to draw up a series of measures for emergency social aid. In particular, plans exist for the organizing of the activity of the Employment Fund, the introduction of mandatory payments of enterprises into the fund, and payments by individuals. Without this, says Zakharov, it will not be possible to resolve the problem of social guarantees for the unemployed.

Another social fund, the Social Insurance Fund, should also be made independent, said Zakharov. The fund would not administer trade unions but rather "should be accountable to the Russian Supreme Council," he said.

Zakharov also said that his commission will object to the government's announced intent to use pension funds for financing state social programs.

Resolution Not Adopted

OW0511221992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2003 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian parliament ought to adopt number of laws for "protecting itself from the external factors obstructing its operation and for preventing a possibility of upsetting its operation from without". Mikhail Zakharov, chairman of the parliamentary commission for social policy, made the statement in an interview to an INTERFAX correspondent when he was presenting the highlights of his report at a closed-doors session of the RF [Russian Federation] Supreme Council Thursday when the parliament was addressing the ways for improving its operation.

Mr Zakharov explained the essence of the new law on the government. In his opinion, the RF parliament should form the government, the Cabinet of Ministers being answerable to the parliament. He maintains that the Supreme Council should have a right "to pass a vote of no confidence to any minister including the Russian premier".

The session failed to pass the final resolution, Mr Zakharov said. The working group headed by Mikhail Mytyukov, chairman of the parliamentary committee for legislation, has been instructed to summarize the deputies' considerations in that regard and present to the parliament a draft resolution "On Improving the Operation of Supreme Council of Russian Federation" in a week's time.

Nationalities Soviet Urges Constructive Dialogue With Government

PM0511114592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Interests of Civil Accord"]

[Text] The Russian Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities has adopted an appeal to the president and Russian Supreme Soviet urging the president and members of the Russian Supreme Soviet to use all their powers, prestige, and influence to put an end to the current tension in relations between the two branches of authority and immediately make the necessary efforts to organize permanent, businesslike, constructive dialogue between the parlament and executive organs of power in the interests of civil accord, interethnic peace, and economic and social progress for the country so as to ensure the progressive implementation of reform and the least trouble for the poeple.

The document points out that members of the Soviet of Nationalities are "deeply concerned by the increasing attacks over the last few days on the Supreme Soviet and Congress of People's Deputies, which were the initiators of consistent implementation of reform." At the same time deputies state that "there have been inadmissible statements regarding the Russian Government and president, who were the ones who started to implement the reforms."

Legislators think that the present time requires people to rise above political and personal bias, sympathies and antipathies. "The legally elected people's deputies and Russian president bear the main responsibility for everything that is happening in the country," they say. "It is primarily dependent on us to overcome the difficulties and misfortunes and revive our homeland. We can only perform these tasks by cooperating honestly and closely with one another."

The chamber has decided to ask Russian President Boris Yeltsin to meet with the Soviet of Nationalities.

Committee Proposes Reduction in Number of Khasbulatov Deputies

LD0511133492 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1247 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Ivan Novikov]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—The Russian parliamentary Committee on Legislation believes parliament speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov has too many deputies which may trigger "confrontation of interests and a temptation to interefere into the work of executive authority", according to chairman of the committee Mikhail Mityukov.

The committee proposed to reduce the number of speaker's deputies at a closed-door parliamentary session on Thursday, Mityukov told TASS. There are four of them at present.

The committee also proposed to restructure the parliament in future by reducing the number of its committees and commissions as it often happens that they fulfil one and the same work and their chairmen often rival for priority, according to Mityukov.

He admitted that there were cases when the parliamentary presidium or leadership interefered into the functions of the government and of the parliament itself. To avoid it in future Mitykov proposed that provisions on the parliament strictly specify those cases when the presidium can adopt normative acts.

According to Mityukov, Khasbulatov did not agree with all the proposals and spoke about "political aspects of the problem of improving the activity of the Supreme Soviet and its presidium".

Reform Faction Meets Shumeyko, Chubays; 70% Inflation Forecast

MK0611102592 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 6 Nov 92 p 2

[Report by Dmitriy Kamin: "Deputies' Meeting With Government. Vice Premiers Favor Toughening Up Financial Policy"]

[Text] Yesterday Aleksandr Perov was unable to provide a detailed report on the meeting between Vice Premiers Vladimir Shumeyko and Anatoliy Chubays and deputies

from the "Reform Coalition" parliamentary faction—the meeting ended late in the evening of 4 November. I am taking over the subject from him and offer you a more detailed account of this quite important event.

The deputies were most interested in the president's talks with Civic Union the previous day. Since deputies resolutely opposed to any attempts to change the membership of the government were taking part in the meeting on the Supreme Soviet side, Vladimir Shumeyko had to answer questions about whether the talks would be followed by an "updating of the cabinet." On the other hand, fears were expressed in the name of the Reform Coalition over a possible change in the government's economic policy under pressure from Civic Union. Shumeyko tried to dispel those fears. According to him, "Volskiy is not proposing that everything that the government has done be jettisoned." The vice premier confirmed that during the meeting with the president the Civic Union representatives handed Boris Yeltsin their economic program. According to Shumeyko, analysis of this program showed that part of it has already been reflected in documents signed by the president. Shumeyko stressed that in the government "there are no zigzags or disarray [nestykovki], and work is proceeding normally." He refused to confirm whether Yeltsin received personal recommendations from Civic Union regarding a reshuffle in the cabinet. His remarks indicated that Arkadiy Volskiy, one of the cochairmen of Civic Union, had not directly put forward demands for the replacement of a number of key figures in the government.

The most difficult questions for the vice premiers were those about the reasons why the cabinet is "totally on the defensive," as a result of which almost no efforts have been made recently to propagandize the positive results of the reform. In reply deputies heard an admission that "serious mistakes" were made in implementing the reforms. According to Anatoliy Chubays, these mistakes related primarily to financial policy. They led to an increase in the index of price growth to 4.5 percent per week in October of this year, as against 1.5 percent in July. The vice premier spoke of the need to "sharply toughen up financial policy" and, in particular, to cease crediting enterprises' circulating funds, to which end "420 billion rubles have already been allocated" from the budget and "65-70 billion will shortly be allocated." He stated that the new injections of credit into the economy will increase inflation to 70 percent per month by as early as January.

Gerashchenko Explains Role of Central Bank

LD0411212792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1608 GMT 4 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Ivan Novikov]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—The joint session of the Russian parliament's two chambers today approved Viktor Gerashchenko as chairman of the Central Bank of Russia. Until today Gerashchenko was the bank's acting chairman.

Responding to questions in parliament, the country's chief banker said that "to speak about making the Central Bank part of the cabinet, that is pushing us to the past, would be a mistake. It should be answerable to the Supreme Soviet by all means".

Asked what are the present cabinet's main shortfalls, Gerashchenko said: "To my mind, the present government overdid in toughening its money and credit policy and failed to reduce the budget deficit. Moreover, it seems to me that it pinned excessive hopes on the Russian economy's ability to develop by itself under the present conditions".

Nevertheless, Gerashchenko stressed "that the Central Bank must look for ways of cooperating with the government and where a common platform cannot be found, we must speak about it openly".

Rumyantsev on Outcome of Tatar Constitutional Debate

PM0511134792 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Nov 92 First Edition p 2

[Report by Aleksandr Linkov: "...Possible Options"]

[Text] The Russian Federation Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Republic appealed to the Tatar Supreme Soviet Monday with a proposal to postpone the adoption of the republic's constitution. Will this request be heeded in Kazan? After all, a similar show of opposition, manifested when Tatarstan was preparing to hold a referendum on sovereignty, is still fresh in the mind. At that time all appeals, including a ruling by the Russian Constitutional Court, were to all intents and purposes ignored in the republic. What if Tatarstan fails to heed the voice from Moscow on this occasion too?

"It seems to me that in this event there are three possible options for the development of events," O. Rumyantsev, executive secretary of the Constitutional Commission, said in a conversation. "First, I hope that the Tatar Supreme Soviet will succeed in lawfully adopting a formulation which will not violate Russia's constitutional structure. We could be looking at an associate membership in the federation for Tatarstan. Yes, this would be a completely new idea for us. But if the republic Supreme Soviet comes up with such a legislative initiative, the Congress of People's Deputies could examine it and then enshrine it in the Russian Constitution. The preservation of Tatarstan in the federation would thereby be enshrined in law. However, it is difficult to bank on such a step.

"The postponement option is possible. This means that the present examination of the draft constitution would become just another reading and not an attempt to adopt it. According to the standing orders, this is permissible—

there could be 100 readings. It would be a manifestation of state wisdom to defer adoption and continue work on the wording of a number of articles. In this way, the basis for continuing talks on the demarcation of powers will be laid. Undoubtedly, the postponement option also presupposes talks between the president of Russia and the president of Tatarstan. Only the top leadership can become the guarantor of this option. If this does not happen, the talks will arrive at an impasse too.

"The third and final option is austerity. The federation is entitled to give some thought to spending from its coffers. This would mean that federal budget payments to Tatarstan, preferential credit allocations, defense enterprise finance, subsidies for "KamAZ" [Kama Truck Plant] sales, and much more will be suspended. These are not my methods—they are the thoughts of a people's deputy deeply concerned for Russia's future as a united state. Especially since, according to a recent poll by the republic Supreme Soviet, only 22 percent of people in Tatarstan support secession from the federation, while 64 percent oppose such a step. Of course, the austerity option is the least desirable. We have to find that form of Tatarstan's membership in the Russian Federation which would promote national accord within the republic itself."

Sees Parallel With Bosnia

MK0411141192 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Nov 92 p 2

[Reports by Vladimir Todres and R.B. under the "Russian Supreme Soviet" rubric: "Moscow Passions Over the Kazan Constitution. Russian Authorities Appeal to Their Tatar Colleagues To Hold Off"]

[Text] "The clash over the new Tatarstan Constitution evokes parallels with events in Bosnia. In both cases the interests of sizable communities are being ignored when it comes to decisionmaking about extremely important issues: the Russian community in Tatarstan, and the Serbian community in Bosnia," Oleg Rumyantsev commented to your NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA correspondent regarding the appeal "On the Situation in Tatarstan" adopted yesterday by the republic chamber of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet. The deputies considered that the adoption of such a basic law by the former autonomous formation "risks enshrining the state isolation of the Republic of Tatarstan from the Russian Federation."

The appeal calls on the Tatarstan parliament to postpone the adoption of a constitution until a treaty is signed between the republic and the Federation. In the opinion of Russian parliamentarians, all the preparations for signing can be completed as early as November or December, including the essential discussion between Presidents Yeltsin and Shaymiyev. But only on condition that Kazan holds off on its basic law. "Until now we have reached agreement on the level of 'the whole and its parts.' If the present draft constitution is adopted, talks will shift to the level of 'two wholes,' and this is completely unacceptable," Rumyantsev stated.

There is talk in the White House that if the Kazan deputies do not heed the appeal by their Moscow colleagues, it is possible that a decision will be made to suspend payments to Tatarstan from the federal budget, as well as suspending the supply of preferential credits to the republic and finance for military-industrial complex enterprises. In any case, Rumyantsev's announcement that immediately prior to the "Kazan constitutional vigils" the Russian Federation Government had given the republic 1 billion rubles to convert its military-industrial complex and another 3 billion to top up circulating funds provoked a stormy reaction from parliamentarians. "The government is thus not so much financing Tatarstan's soft landing in the market as its soft landing in independence," Rumyantsev claims.

However, it seems that apart from being alarmed by the fate of these Russian rubles, the deputies are also very concerned by the fate of very definite Russian officials. The Russian Federation delegation at the talks with Tatarstan is headed by none other than the White House's bete noire Gennadiy Burbulis, and the Moscow-Kazan contacts are seen as a suitable excuse for determined attacks on him. "This man is not simply going to go away. Unless we take measures, another dozen people like Burbulis will appear," Russian Federation Vice Speaker Yuriy Yarov, who has returned from Kazan, let slip at the session. Yuriy Skokov is likely to be appointed in Gennadiy Burbulis' place. [Todres ends]

At the Tatarstan Supreme Soviet session that continued 3 November, the Soviet of the Republic's appeal was not examined—deputies continued to adopt "noncontentious" articles of the new constitution. This Olympian calm may be explained by the fact that this document has not officially reached Kazan and, under the standing orders, it is only permitted to make speeches on amendments to a specific article. But we may assume that deputies of a pro- Russian persuasion will not ignore the Soviet of the Republic's appeal under the heading "any other business."

Inquiry Into Interview by Officials Fails To Reach Conclusions

OW0511011192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1928 GMT 4 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A special parliamentary commission set up to look into the details of a recent interview to foreign reporters by four Russian government officials has failed to draw any final conclusions. The head of the commission, Yevgeniy Kozhokin, said the news conference given by Gennadiy Burbulis, Mikhail Poltoranin and Anatoliy Chubays on October 16 was informal. No short-hand of it was taken. Nor did foreign journalists hand their written records to the commission.

However, Kozhokin pointed to a number of inaccuracies in the Russian media's coverage of the meeting itself and the statements made. He denied allegations that a $300 fee had to be paid to attend the news conference and some other meeting-related facts. At the same time, the commission leader stressed that "even in an entirely informal atmosphere, a government official must be careful about the wording of his statements". The four government officials were reported to have spoken of Russia's economic and democratic reform coming under threat, not least from a certain part of the Russian parliament.

The house took no decision about Kozhokin's report though its speaker, Ruslan Khasbulatov, called "to give a stern warning to those critics that such statements were unacceptable".

Khasbulatov also announced that the parliament would sit in private on Thursday. It is expected to discuss the question of improved organisation by the legislature and its leadership.

ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA Reports on 2 Nov Proceedings

PM0511143792 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Nov 92 First Edition p 1

[Reports "from the White House" by parliamentary observers Aleksandr Linkov and Olga Burkaleva: "Fifth Session of Russian Federation Supreme Soviet. Tension Must Give Way to Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] [Linkov] Following a one-week break devoted to work in committees and commissions, the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet has resumed the discussion of general issues. Separate sittings of the chambers were held yesterday.

It is natural that the events of recent days could not fail to alter the schedule planned earlier. Amendments were made to the quite packed agenda of the Soviet of the Republic, where it had been planned to start work on the draft Russian Federation Constitution and a discussion of the draft Fundamentals of Land Legislation, the draft law on exports and imports of cultural values, and other documents. O. Rumyantsev, responsible secretary of the Constitutional Commission, who had just returned from Tatarstan, was seriously concerned at the course of the discussion of that republic's draft constitution. The draft itself is at variance with the Fundamental Federal Law and is aimed at isolating Tatarstan from Russia. Rumyantsev proposed adopting an appeal to the republic Supreme Soviet.

Events in the North Caucasus, where a bloody conflict has flared up between the Ingush and the Ossetians, also demanded attention. N. Ryabov, chairman of the chamber, reported that a sitting of the Security Council was to have been held in the morning. A closed joint sitting of the chambers of the Russian Supreme Soviet was planned for 1400. It will discuss the measures that are being taken and what must still be done.

Embarking on a discussion of the issues proposed, the deputies devoted practically the whole morning sitting to the draft of Russia's new constitution. It proceeded in a rather complex way. For example, after Rumyantsev submitted amendments to the preamble to the draft, and then Ryabov proposed adopting it as a whole, the electronic panel impartially lit up with depressing figures. Fewer than half the deputies participated in the vote. The debate began. V. Isakov declared that it was impossible to work on the draft in this way and that too little time had been devoted to studying it. Attempts to race the Russian republics in which constitutional processes are also gathering momentum can lead only to something worse: the disintegration of Russia following the example of the former Union. Its opponents accused their nonvoting colleagues of sabotage, insisting on the need for a discussion. In the end, work proceeded on the draft. By making amendments to the preamble and to the first article in the first section of the draft constitution, the members of the chamber were able to adopt them.

Information from O. Rumyantsev, responsible secretary of the Constitutional Commission, was listened to with special attention. He made a brief analysis of Tatarstan's draft constitution, which is now being discussed at a session of the republic Supreme Soviet. It clearly traces the way out of the Russian Federation. Not to respond to this would mean contributing to the disintegration of Russia as a unified state. Rumyantsev proposed adopting an appeal to the Tatarstan Supreme Soviet and urgently conveying its text to deputies via the mass media. For it was on Monday that the Tatarstan parliament continued work on the draft. But the conciliation commission failed to reach a unanimous opinion on four of its key articles. If separatist forces secure their adoption by means of pressure, it will be too late to rectify anything.

Pointed criticism was leveled at the work of the commission for the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and Tatarstan. Its leader, State Secretary G. Burbulis, once remarked that first it is necessary to resolve economic questions, and then political ones will come of their own accord. In the opinion of deputies, such a position does not help to uphold general federal interests. An editorial commission was formed at the chamber sitting, which has begun work on the suggested text of an appeal.

Before the closed sitting of parliament, where the North Caucasus conflict was to be discussed, members of the chamber discussed the draft Fundamentals of Land Legislation on their first reading. An appeal to the Tatarstan Supreme Soviet, which speaks of the need to suspend the adoption of the republic's draft constitution, was also adopted. [Linkov ends]

Examination of the agenda in the chamber of the Soviet of Nationalities took a little longer than planned. The sitting was chaired by R. Abdulatipov, chairman of the

chamber. At the suggestion of Anatoliy Anikeyev, chairman of the Commission for Repressed and Deported Peoples, a discussion of the draft appeal in the name of the Soviet of Nationalities to, in the first instance, the president and the Supreme Soviet chairman and, subsequently (according to a proposal submitted and approved), to the president and the Supreme Soviet was included on the agenda. The purport of the appeal is a condemnation of the fueling of tension in relations between the two branches of power and a call for constructive cooperation. In particular, the draft appeal voices concern at the attacks on the Supreme Soviet and the Congress of Russian People's Deputies, which have increased in recent days, and at the associated growth in political tension in society. It also voices disagreement with the fact that the Russian parliament, which initiated the consistent implementation of reforms, is today portrayed as the bulwark of counterreformist, conservative, revanchist forces, as the chief obstacle to the implementation of these reforms, and almost as the headquarters of a new putsch. The authors of the draft appeal believe that the campaign being mounted by extreme political forces, by certain mass media, and by a number of high-ranking officials pursues the aim of absolving themselves of responsibility for the miscalculations and mistakes in the economic and social spheres and in relations with the former union republics and in the international arena. But the country's unity and integrity and people's lives are the hostages of such a policy. The appeal expresses the conviction that presidential power plays an exceptionally important role, and any attempts to destabilize it will have a most pernicious effect on the situation in the country. It points out that the legislative branch of power is also a no less important factor in the normal functioning of society. Its destruction would have dangerous consequences, even including the disintegration of Russia and the threat of dictatorship. The draft appeal contains an appeal to the president and the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet chairman to use all their powers to end the present tension in relations between the two branches of state power and to make an effort without delay to arrange a permanent businesslike and constructive dialogue between them. The draft points out that it is necessary primarily to reach a sensible compromise on the question of the upcoming Seventh Congress of Russian Federation People's Deputies. It must help to preserve and strengthen the integrity of Russia as a strong federative, democratic, multinational state.

The draft appeal was adopted as a basis, and an editorial commission was formed from deputies for its final adoption. It is proposed to examine the agreed text in the very near future. The draft law "On the Export and Import of Cultural Values" was adopted on its first reading. It was submitted by Vladimir Mikhaylov, chairman of a Culture Commission subcommission. The basic aim of the draft law is to preserve the cultural heritage and to create a system of measures on the state's part to protect cultural values from illegal export and import and to define conditions of international cooperation in this sphere. The draft law is designed to introduce into the Russian Federation's internal legislation a rule enshrined in the UNESCO convention which our side ratified in January 1988.

A draft concept of the reorganization and development of the Russian Federation's diamond complex was examined behind closed doors.

Shelov-Kovedyayev Assesses Current Foreign Policy

OW0511223392 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1608 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From "Diplomatic Panorama" prepared by Andrey Borodin, Dmitriy Voskoboynikov, and Igor Porshnev—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian Foreign Ministry's concept of foreign policy would undoubtedly gain a great deal if it were set forth more rigorously and specifically, Russia's former First Deputy Foreign Minister Fedor Shelov-Kovedyayev told DP [Diplomatic Panorama]. Following his recent resignation Shelov-Kovedyayev resumed his duties in the Russian parliament's Committee for Inter-Republican Relations.

Shelov-Kovedyayev believes that Russia's foreign-policy concept has a number of flaws. For instance, it does not attach enough importance to Russia's relations with China and India. Neither has the section dealing with Russia's relations with Central Europe been adequately developed. In his opinion, the architects of the Russian foreign policy should have reflected the entire versatility of Russia's relations at least with the leading states of this region.

Russia's policy regarding the Baltic states should be more deeply differentiated because of the specific nature of each of these states, he said. "Unfortunately, nothing of this kind can be found in the document," he added.

Only the sections dealing with Russia's relations with the US and Japan are more or less up to the mark, he said in conclusion.

ITAR-TASS Explains Law on Currency Transfers

LD0611100892 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0837 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov—"The buying and selling of foreign currency in the Russian Federation takes place through the authorized banks according to the procedure established by the Central Bank of Russia," says the law "On Currency Regulation and Currency Control" which was adopted by the Russian Supreme Soviet at the end of October.

"Buying and selling foreign currency," the law goes on to explain, "may be effected directly between the authorized banks or through currency exchanges operating according to the procedure and conditions laid down by the Central Bank of Russia. Buying and selling of foreign currency which bypasses the authorized banks is prohibited".

The document determines the principles by which currency operations are carried out in Russia, the powers and functions of the bodies which regulate and control currency, the rights and obligations of legal bodies and individuals regarding the possession, use, and disposal of currency and their responsibility for violating currency legislation.

Those who do violate the law, the law points out, will be liable in criminal, administrative, and civil law in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. There will be extensive application of sanctions such as the confiscation into the state revenue of all receipts from invalid deals, acquired not through transactions but through illegal activities, as well as fines worth five times the value of the illicit gains.

Independent Parliamentarians Establish Press Club

LD0411180392 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0844 GMT 4 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Ivan Novikov]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—A group of independent parliamentarians set up the Press-Club of Russian Deputies. The main goal is to help overcome the confrontation of authorities. The Press Club said in a statement released in the Russian parliament on Wednesday that representatives of all parliamentary factions are invited.

"On the eve of the seventh Congress of People's Deputies - a key moment in the development of reforms - voters must be able to hear our voice," ITAR-TASS was told by one of the initiators of the Press Club Sergey Sheboldayev. He noted that in conditions of acute political and economic crisis "psychological war" that was unleashed by mass media poses a special danger.

"It is inadmissible at the difficult time to replace the joint hard work of authorities and supreme leaders with confrontation, bitter campaigns in the press that undermine the authority of both," Sheboldayev stressed. He said that the Press-Club of Russian Deputies will hold the first meeting with journalists on November 11 at the parliamentary centre of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

Deputies Ratify Convention on Preserving Fish Stocks in North Pacific

LD0411215892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1630 GMT 4 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Maria Kuzmenkova]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—The Russian parliament today ratify the quadrilateral convention for preserving the stocks of anadromic fish species in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean. The convention was signed by Russia, Canada, the United States and Japan on February 11, 1992.

The convention provides for the alteration in the strategy of regulating fishing for anadromic fish, according to Chairman of the Committee for Fishery at the Russian Agriculture Ministry Vladimir Korelskiy. The document bans all fishing for seven kinds of anadromic fish north of 33 degree latitude beyond the economic zone of 200 nautical miles, which will make it possible to preserve shoals of fish in the international waters of the Pacific.

Korelskiy said the new ban will do no considerable economic damage to any other countries. It is directed against international poachers.

Canada and Japan have already ratified the convention which is open to signing by other interested countries including Korea and China.

Regional Affairs

Bashkir Government Resigns After No Confidence Vote

OW0511213392 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2004 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The entire Council of Ministers of Bashkirya (an autonomous republic in the Russian Federation) resigned on Thursday after being delivered a no-confidence vote at a session of the republic's Supreme Soviet. However, almost all the ministers remained in place except for head of government Marat Mirgazyamov, who was replaced by acting Cabinet Chairman, Vice Premier Aleksey Kharlov.

Local observers said one reason for Mirgazyamov's resignation was the conflict between him and head of parliament Murtaza Rakhimov, as well as opposition on one side from a group of government members and from the parliament head on the other.

The new cabinet's composition will be determined at the December session of the republic's parliament.

Novosibirsk Soviet Drops Demand To Abolish Presidency

MK0611091592 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 6 Nov 92 p 7

[Report by Dmitriy Firsov and Valeriy Petrov: "Novosibirsk Soviet Against the President. Administration Head Defends President"]

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Novosibirsk Oblast Soviet at which local deputies adopted a decision concerning the powers of the Russian president was held 5 November. During the process of the discussion the deputies voted in favor of removing from the session's decision the words about "deleting from the Russian Constitution the articles about the institution of the presidency."

Thus there were sufficient deputies' votes to satisfy the protest lodged by Vitaliy Mukha, head of the local administration and Russian parliamentary deputy, about the oblast soviet's [earlier] decisions recommending that the Congress of Russian Deputies strip the president of his additional powers. Novosibirsk Oblast Soviet had decided that the president's edicts contravene existing legislation and the Russian Constitution and had told the Congress to delete from the constitution the articles regulating the president's activity.

The protest lodged with the Novosibirsk Inner Soviet by Oblast Administration Head Vitaliy Mukha noted, in particular, that the decision, which had been adopted by less than half the deputies, effectively deprived the oblast of additional financial resources from the federal exchequer and also called into question the very existence of local executive structures.

At a press conference held on the eve of the opening of the session Mukha described the deputies' decision as "unconstitutional." He also stated that his protest was coordinated with the proposals sent to the Congress by Vladimir Ispravnikov, chairman of the Higher Economic Council under the Russian parliament, and Deputy Speaker Yuriy Voronin. "Local deputies," Mukha noted at the press conference, "cannot demand the elimination of the post of a president for whom the entire people voted."

In this connection Mukha described the demands that the president be stripped of his additional powers as illogical and senseless. In his opinion, the president may ask the Congress to "delegate to him even broader powers than he currently enjoys"—in particular, because of the exacerbation of interethnic conflicts.

Observers note that the oblast soviet deputies' decision on abolishing the institution of the presidency is consonant with the speech by Mikhail Astafyev, cochairman of the Russian People's Assembly and leader of the National Salvation Front, at a conference of the front's Novosibirsk branch. Astafyev declared that "not even a referendum is needed for Yeltsin's resignation, it would be enough to adopt at the Congress of People's Deputies a decision deleting the articles about the institution of the presidency from the constitution." In this connection Vitaliy Mukha noted at his press conference that the National Salvation Front as a public organization "is in itself an unconstitutional formation," since President Yeltsin has issued an edict abolishing it.

As Vitaliy Mukha, head of the Novosibirsk Oblast Administration, told KOMMERSANT after the end of the session, he had been confident that the majority of deputies would assess the situation correctly and would realize that there is a need to unite because "we are all citizens of a great and tormented country whose troubles we must all share."

Chechen Movements Call For Early Democratic Elections

PM0511160192 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 92 p 2

["Own Information" report: "Opposition Letter to General Dudayev"]

[Text] A "roundtable" of Chechen Republic sociopolitical movements has adopted an appeal to Dzhokhar Dudayev. It says, in particular, that the All-National Chechen Congress Executive Committee headed by the general carried out an anticonstitutional coup d'etat in the republic, as a result of which power ended up in the hands of people who are exploiting the idea of building an independent sovereign democratic state for exclusively personal ends. This has led the republic and its multiethnic people to the verge of catastrophe.

But, the appeal says, Dudayev is trying to accuse the sociopolitical movements and their leaders of all manner of crimes against their own people. The general, who aspires to the role of national and state leader, uses the television screen to urge his supporters in hysterical tones to physically deal with his opponents ("To execute these creatures").

We are against violent methods of solving political questions, the appeal says. We are for national accord and internal stability in the republic. We are for real and not imaginary democracy and law and order. We are for the unity of all peoples living on Chechen Republic territory and their equality in all spheres of social life. But we are also firmly convinced that the present regime is incapable of providing these vitally important conditions. Early democratic elections are necessary.

Tyumen Leaders Want 'Composed' Government, Not Presidential Rule

PM0511145392 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Nov 92 First Edition p 2

[Vladimir Yefimov report: "No Sweat"]

[Text] Assessing the political situation in the country at a press conference, Tyumen Mayor Gennadiy Raykov, cochairman of the Union of Russian Cities, said: "It is time to bring the orgy to an end and start working normally. We, the chiefs of oblast centers' administrations, favor above all clear-cut, composed authority and are opposed to the anarchy that is abroad at the moment. The most important thing for us is stability. And, God willing, the Congress and the government will find a common language."

Vladimir Ulyanov, chairman of Tyumen Oblast Soviet, made the following comment: "The Congress or—in exceptional circumstances—the Supreme Soviet can decide to introduce direct presidential rule and declare a state of emergency. These are constitutional norms. I am sure that neither the Congress nor the Supreme Soviet will make such a decision. Because it would not find support in the regions, or here, in Tyumen Oblast, which is of strategic importance to Russia. It is equally absurd to ask whether Russian needs a president. President, parliament, and Congress are guarantors of stability."

Tambov Oblast Seeks To Postpone Congress

PM0511144992 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Nov 92 First Edition p 2

[Yevgeniy Pisarev report: "The Chiefs Get To Thinking"]

[Text] Even the threat by A. Minin, chairman of the Tambov Oblast Council of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia, to use combines to block traffic outside the administration building did not prevent the Tambov Oblast farmers from harvesting all the grain crops and being among the first in the Chernozem region to fulfill the state order for grain.

The relatively stable sociopolitical situation in the oblast was disrupted only by trade union rallies demanding the resignation of the government and of the president. Believing that the Russian Supreme Soviet decree "On Convening the Seventh Congress of Russian Federation People's Deputies" played a destabilizing role, the oblast administration asked parliament to switch the Congress from 1 December this year to March or April next year. "Moving the congress to a later date," the appeal says, "would enable the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet to clear up the major problems that exist in Russian legislation and adopt fundamental laws ensuring rapid reforms at this complex and crucial moment in our history."

The appeal was backed by most chiefs.

Ivanovo Citizens Favor Stronger Presidential Power

PM0511161192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Nov 92 First Edition p 2

[Yuriy Bakhrin report: "Textile Workers Not Particularly Fond of Parliament"]

[Text] Ivanovo—The people of Ivanovo gave the Congress of People's Deputies one of the lowest places—16th—in the long list of Russian institutions of authority. Only the Security Ministry and socialist- and communist-orientated parties had lower ratings. The inhabitants of the textile region do not hold parliament in high esteem either—it is in ninth place.

Typically, their popularity is steadily declining. The poll, conducted after the Sixth Congress of Russian People's Deputies, showed that nearly 78 percent of the people of Ivanovo did not believe that its decisions would help Russia escape from the crisis, while 64.6 percent of those polled believed that Russia does not need a "general assembly of deputies" at all. By fall those in favor of the disbandment of the Congress among the people of Ivanovo had increased by 20 percent. Only 13 percent of the poll participants were of the opposite view (there were twice as many in May).

And although there is just as much criticism of the president's activities, he is holding steady at number one in the list of political institutions of authority. Two-thirds of the participants in the fall public opinion survey unequivocally favored the strengthening of presidential power in order to carry out the planned reforms, and only 11 percent did not go along with this.

Tatarstan To Review Constitutional 'Variants' in Ties With Russia

OW0611013192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2004 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Conciliatory Commission of the Tatar parliament has presented to consideration by the deputies three variants of the article of the Constitution regarding the republic's relations with Russia.

The first variant defines Tatarstan as a subject of international law which realizes its state sovereignty without isolating itself from the Russian Federation or changes of the republic's territorial integrity and borders. The relations between Tatarstan and Russian Federation [RF], proposedly, would be built on the basis of the constitutions of Tatarstan and RF, as well as the Agreement on Dividing and Mutually Delegating Authority.

The second wording of this article, as proposed by the group "Tatarstan", defines the republic as a sovereign state and subject of international law which stands for preserving state integrity with the Russian Federation - Russia [as received] by way of jointly exercising certain authority in compliance with the provisions of equitable agreements.

The third wording of the article has been proposed by the President: Tatarstan is a sovereign state, a subject of international law associated with Russian Federation on the basis of the Agreement on Dividing and Mutually Delegating Authority.

On Friday, the deputies will adopt one of the three wordings of this article. The final approval of the text of the constitution is also expected on the same day.

Moscow Government Supports Foreign Investment

OW0611020392 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1846 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From the 6 November "Trade & Investment" feature—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The government of Moscow primarily supports the setting up of firms which are wholly foreign-owned, Mr. Joseph Ordzhonikidze, vice-premier of the Moscow government in charge of external economic activities, told INTERFAX [IF]. He said joint ventures and foreign firms pay $20m [million] in taxes and rentals to the city's budget a year.

IF's note. There are now 17,511 domestic and foreign firms in Moscow which carry on external economic activities.

Real Estate Sold to Foreigners in Moscow

To attract foreign investments, real estate auctions with the participation of foreign companies are held in Moscow twice a month.

The municipal authorities are encouraging investment in the following priority areas:

1. Processing of farm products.

2. Construction industry. 75 foreign building companies now operate in Moscow. They are now engaged in construction projects and refurbishing old buildings in the city, and will take part in putting up family cottages in the Moscow region.

3. Recreation industry and hotels. The Moscow government has signed 17 large contracts with U.S., Italian and German firms. Among other things, there are plans to build a Disneyland, hotel complexes, a large international airport, and a congress center.

Land Leasing Arrangements

One of the main problems for foreign businessmen who acquire real estate in Moscow in order to launch operations in the city is how they can lease the land on which their buildings stand. Since Russian laws do not yet allow land to be sold of leased for longer than 49 years, the Moscow government—by way of compromise—has come up with the proposal that foreign firms take land on lease for 49 years with the option of purchasing it after the expiry of the lease contract or within 90 days of the publication of a law permitting the sale of land.

The rent for 1 hectare of land in downtown Moscow is $450 [as received] a year.

International Business Center To Be Built in Moscow

The joint-stock company City has drawn up a project for construction of a Moscow International Business Center in Krasnaya Presnya. ***

*** City was founded in July 1992 by the joint-stock company Russian Construction Company, the production association Mospromstroymaterialy, Elbim-bank, Irida Ltd., and the architect Boris Tkhor. The company's ownership capital is Rb [rubles] 48m.

The center will be put up on 110 hectares of land in Krasnaya Presnya, close to the Center for International Trade. The new complex will comprise 27 sky-scrapers, each having 126 floors. The office and hotel space in the center will total 3.5m square meters. The Moscow government expects to earn $300m a year for leasing out the center's premises.

The Business Center will be built by foreign contractors, with whom the municipal authorities have already concluded 170 contracts. Construction work is to start in 1993, and is expected to cost around $10bn [billion].

The project also calls for opening a new metro station and a high-speed magnetically-suspended train link to the airport.

Makharadze on Growth of Small, Medium-Sized Businesses

PM0511164392 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 31 Oct 92 p 1

[Vladimir Khrustov report: "Be Bosses!"]

[Text] The tendency to liberalize economic activity and to enhance the autonomy and independence of producers, regardless of the form of ownership under which they operate, makes us speak of new rules governing the formation of market relations and of the creation of a real mechanism to encourage the development of entrepreneurial activity. Small and medium business are called upon to play a significant role in developing the microeconomy.

This thought was stressed by participants in a regional conference, held in Izhevsk yesterday, on the development of small and medium business. They discussed an organizational and financial scheme for the development of this business in Russia's provinces—a scheme examined at the last sitting of the government collegium—as well as possible ways to realize it.

Addressing the conference, Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Makharadze pointed out that the experience of modern, highly developed industrial and technological countries shows that the market environment is based primarily on value-adding [privaliruyushchiy] small and medium enterprises. The main aim of the scheme proposed by the government is to create an efficiently operating mechanism for the formation of stable conditions aimed at drawing broad sections of the population

into entrepreneurial activity. The result of this process must be the disaggregation of industrial giants which have today ended up loss-making and uncompetitive, the commissioning of fixed capital and working capital unclaimed by the market, the development of production of goods and services, and the ensuring of an efficient privatization process. If a sufficiently high rate of growth in the number of small and medium enterprises can be ensured, it will be possible to lower the level of potential unemployment in the country.

Stavropol Kray Moves To Restrict Immigration

PM0511170192 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Nikolay Gritchin report: "Stavropol Region Restricts Intake of Refugees"]

[Text] The fact that the Russian parliament is bogged down in political debates is compelling deputies in the provinces to make their own local laws.

Members of Stavropol Kray Inner Soviet have adopted a decision on regulating migration to the Stavropol region. This question has long been pressing. Statistics show that Stavropol Kray, together with the Kuban and the Don, receives today two-thirds of the total number of refugees and forcibly evicted persons leaving the former union republics, and now the former autonomies of Russia as well. About 40,000 such people have been registered in the Stavropol region and that is only the official figure. And the influx is still growing.

The newcomers prefer to settle en masse in the most prestigious cities and Cossack villages, which are already overpopulated as it is—Mineralnyye Vody, Stavropol, and its environs. The local population blames the refugees for increasing unemployment, exorbitant housing prices, food shortages, inordinate enjoyment of benefits and use of overcrowded kindergartens and schools, and for the worsening crime situation. Under the pressure of these sentiments, the municipal authorities have been forced to introduce vetoes on the acceptance of immigrants so as to avoid new conflicts.

Now the Stavropol region will undertake the organized settlement, job placement, and social and cultural support of refugees and people forced to migrate only if funds are allocated from the Russian budget for these purposes, and only in the population centers of regions suffering from a lack of manpower, a list of which has been compiled by the kray administration. A document adopted by the inner soviet introduces a ban on housing operations, the allocation of plots of land, or the granting of benefits to new arrivals, if the interests of permanent residents of the kray are thereby damaged. The right to unrestricted registration in any given city is retained only for the immediate relatives of people already living there.

Experts suggest that the adopted measures will enable the intake of refugees and immigrants into the Stavropol region to be reduced fivefold.

As if excusing themselves for the dubious legality of the adopted decision, Stravropol deputies in the preamble of the document attribute this step of theirs to the lack of proper legal regulation of the processes of population migration, and the absence of clear legislative decisions on the naturalization of Russian and foreign citizens coming from the nearby foreign parts [the former Soviet republics]. Put more simply—to the inactivity of the Russian parliament, which is compelling deputies in the provinces to undertake the composition of laws themselves. Moreover, a semblance of legality is lent to the kray soviet's decision by the right of a subject of the Russian Federation to its own legal regulation of issues of joint jurisdiction, which, in accordance with the Federation Treaty protocol on anomalies [protokol rasnoglasiy] should include the migration issue also.

Ingushes Picket Outside U.S. Consulate in St. Petersburg

LD0511132592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Fomicheva]

[Text] St. Petersburg November 5 TASS—The Ingush community picketed the U.S. Consulate in St. Petersburg on Thursday demanding moral and humanitarian support to the Ingushi people.

Those rallying in front of the consulate said they would sacrifice "even their sons for the right to live on the land of their forefathers". However, most of the Ingushes do not intend to leave St. Petersburg.

Volga Group Says Center Violates Federation Treaty

PM0611103992 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Nov 92 First Edition p 2

[Appeal from participants in Samara conference of "Bolshaya Volga" Association of supreme soviet and oblast soviet people's deputies under general headline "In the Political Run-Up to the Forthcoming Congress": "'Bolshaya Volga': The Center Is Violating the Federation Treaty"]

[Text] A working conference of representatives of the supreme soviets and oblast soviets of people's deputies from the republic and the oblasts which make up the "Bolshaya Volga" [Greater Volga] Association took place 27-28 October in Samara.

Conference participants agreed to tactics for carrying out economic transformations in their own regions, which are linked by solid and long-standing bonds, and measures to protect the population from the negative consequences of the reforms.

An appeal to the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet and president was adopted. In particular, it states that the Federation Treaty, the basic provisions of which are included in the Russian Federation Constitution, is often violated by the central organs of state power and administration. Above all, the norms regulating the questions of budget and taxation policy and the demarcation of ownership—which under the Constitution (Articles 81/1 and 84/11) and the Federation Treaty (Article II) pertain to the joint jurisdiction of the Federation and its subjects—are not being observed. The concepts and norms of Russia's regional policy have still not been formulated. A significant share of the tax receipts collected in the regions (up to 70 percent) continues to be deducted from their budgets and sent to the center. This aside, there are hidden channels, unsanctioned by the supreme soviet, for diverting funds away from the regions and placing them at the disposal of central organs of power. Above all, this issue concerns sector investment funds which have a bearing on the prime cost of output and compel enterprises to artificially inflate prices, thus leading to a further lowering of the population's living standards.

It is noted in the appeal that these problems have recently been exacerbated by the sharp increase in the prices of energy sources. Moreover, this leap was largely determined by the fact that the state, in the form of its federal organs, is artificially stimulating price hikes. In the last month there has been a significant alteration in the ratios of the distribution of the funds entering the federal and local budgets, which even beforehand were weighted in the center's favor.

The appeal stated that the conference of leaders of the republic and oblast soviets considers this practice unacceptable. It is leading to the violation of Federation Treaty norms and removing opportunities to use the regions' economic potential for normal development.

The conference appealed to the Russian Supreme Soviet and president with a proposal to legislatively establish by 1 December 1992 a mechanism for implementing Federation Treaty provisions for the purposes of guaranteeing the socioeconomic development of federation subjects.

The conference also recommended a mechanism for implementing the Federation Treaty. In the participants' view, it should incorporate the following terms:

First: the adoption of mutual commitments by the federation and its subjects, and mutual liability for their fulfillment;

Second: the introduction of a single-channel tax system, and a reduction of the proportion of federal taxes in the overall total of tax levies. At the same time, tax totals must be apportioned according to the terms of agreements between the federation and its subjects;

Third: in the event of the adoption by Russian Federation organs of state power and administration of decisions entailing increased expenditure or reduced revenue for republic, kray, and oblast budgets, compensation for any shortfall in budget funds and reimbursement for any expenditure are to be effected in the shape of reciprocal settlements via the nontransfer of the appropriate funds to the Russian Federation's republic budget and their crediting to the revenues of republic, kray, and oblast budgets;

Fourth: sector territorial investment funds are to be formed out of enterprises' tax-exempt profit, and deductions thereto are to be made in the event of the realization of the appropriate investment programs;

Fifth: normative acts being adopted by federal organs of state power will come into force only after they have been agreed with federation subjects.

The appeal is signed by: O. Anishchik, chairman of Samara Oblast Soviet; P. Sumin, chairman of Chelyabinsk Oblast Soviet; A. Kharlov, first deputy chairman of the Republic of Bashkortostan Council of Ministers; A. Zenkin, first deputy chairman of the Mariy El Republic Supreme Soviet; A. Garmashov, first deputy chief of the Mordovian SSR Government; A. Ponomarev, deputy chairman of Volgograd Oblast Soviet; E. Kubarev, chairman of the Chuvash Republic Supreme Soviet (without point 2); V. Vinokurov, chairman of Astrakhan Oblast Soviet; Ye. Krestyaninov, chairman of Nizhegorod Oblast Soviet; V. Grigoryev, chairman of Orenburg Oblast Soviet; N. Makarevich, chairman of Saratov Oblast Soviet; V. Afanasyev, deputy chairman of Penza Oblast Soviet; R. Bukharayev, first deputy chairman of Ulyanovsk Oblast Soviet; V. Mitrofanov, chairman of the Irkutsk Oblast Soviet Planning and Budget Commission.

National Affairs

Deputy Defense Minister on Problems in Military Development

LD0511222792 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian 1354 GMT 4 Nov 92

[By UKRINFORM correspondent]

[Text] Kiev, 4 Nov—Creating a naval force for Ukraine, in the opinion of Colonel General Ivan Bizhan, first deputy minister of defense of Ukraine, is one of the main problems in building our own armed forces. This is because Russia and its military department is taking counteraction, notes NARODNAYA ARMIYA, the Ministry of Defense's newspaper, which publishes the general's opinion in today's issue.

A problem of no less importance, Ivan Bizhan says, is connected with strategic nuclear weapons. Having mentioned the known position of Ukraine on this issue and utterances of some politicians and parliamentarians on the need to preserve ballistic missiles on Ukrainian territory as a guarantee of the country's power, he concludes: We should, we must use all means for raising the defense capacity of our state and for strengthening its security. But at the same time...one should proceed from the realities of life, our capacities and profound grounding of every path of achieving this goal.

Among other obstacles hampering the build-up of an army and a fleet, the first deputy minister named the return of officers from other CIS countries to their motherland, the difficulties with accommodation and the problems linked with the alleged tendency toward isolation of the armed forces of Ukraine from the armies of other states. Analyzing this, he notes: Having announced its nonparticipation in any unions and blocs, Ukraine nevertheless strives for military cooperation with other countries.

Donetsk Miners Plan Strike, Demand for Parliament's Dismissal

OW0511213292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2005 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On November 13 the Donetsk miners plan to conduct a warning strike. This was reported to INTERFAX Thursday by representative of the Donetsk labor union Vladimir Rozhko.

The decision to strike was made at a meeting of representatives of regional workers' collectives. According to Rozhko, the Donetsk miners are demanding that parliament be immediately dismissed and new elections be held, and that changes be made in laws adopted by the Ukrainian parliament "On the Procedures for Resolving Labor Collective Disputes," and "On State Social Insurance." The unions are also demanding a stop to the "extortionate policy of the national and other banks setting exorbitant percentage rates." Rozhko said the strike will last 24 hours. If on November 16 the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet does not begin examining a law "On Labor Collective Disputes," then they plan to continue the strike on November 17.

Socialist Party Wants Defense Minister's Resignation

AU0611124292 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] The Coordination Council of political parties and public organizations of Ternopil Oblast has sent a telegram to Ukrainian president Leonid Kravchuk and chairman of the Supreme Council Ivan Plyushch. In particular, it expresses indignation in connection with the fact that signatures were collected for the resignation of Defense Minister Kostyantyn Morozov. The signatures were collected by representatives of the Socialist Party.

The process of electing the government, the telegram points out, was completed after voting for the list of candidates, and therefore, new voting is inadmissible. It leads to a destabilization in Ukraine and the threat of a coup.

The democratic forces of Ternopil Oblast demand that the collected signatures be ignored in forming the agenda of Ukraine's Supreme Council session.

National Conservative Party Registers With Justice Ministry

AU0611121492 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] The Ukrainian National Conservative Party has been registered by Ukraine's Ministry of Justice. This is the 16th party. Viktor Radionov has become its chairman.

The new party intends to direct its activity for building a civil society in an independent and democratic Ukraine.

Belarus

Government To Continue Importing Sugar, Grain in 1993

OW0611020692 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1813 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From the "Business Report"—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Prime Minister of the Belarusian Government Vyacheslav Kebich delivered a report on the state of the nation to Parliament stating that Belarus will continue to import sugar, grain and vegetable oil next year.

Due to a drought in Belarus this year, which destroyed the sugar beet crop, the nation will produce 40 thousand tons less sugar than the 122 thousand tons produced last year. Counting foreign contracts to import sugar this year, the nation will receive a total of 380-400 thousand tons of sugar, which is down 20

from 1991.

Kebich said the nation will need 10 mn [million] tons of grain and forage grain, while it produced just 7.5 mn tons this year. The prime minister said "we have a firm agreement for 2 mn tons of Kazakh grain", and the Kustanayskaya district of Kazakhstan will send Belarus 500 thousand tons "under a separate agreement".

The prime minister said the nation's shortage of vegetable oil (Belarus produced 26 thousand tons of vegetable oil last year) will be relieved by imports "including imports via credits granted by the CEC [expansion unknown]".

Kebich emphasized that "Belarus currently has nearly $1.5 bn [billion] in open credit lines" and in 1993 the nation expects another $900 mn in foreign investment; most of this will be used to improve production in the agricultural processing industry.

Kebich Asks Yeltsin's Help in Acquiring Nonmilitary Ships

PM0611134392 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Mikhail Shimanskiy: "How Belarus Will Become A Maritime Power"]

[Text] Minsk—Belarusian Prime Minister V. Kebich has appealed to Russian President B. Yeltsin to help transfer a unit of nonmilitary ships.

The CIS heads of government summit in Bishkek decided to deem as inexpedient any further work by the commission to prepare an agreement on the division of the former USSR's nonmilitary ships. So far nothing has come of the desire of several CIS states to obtain such ships. After all, every republic once invested funds in developing the USSR's shipping.

Belarus is creating its own maritime fleet. This will require cargo vessels, tankers...

Adviser Warns Against Preconditions on Economic Ties With Russia

OW0511201592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1730 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Report prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from the "Presidential Bulletin" feature—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The chief adviser on economic issues to the chairman of the republic's Council of Minister, Yevsey Makhlin, has acquiesced in the opinion expressed by one of the leaders of the oppositional Belarusian Popular Front (BPF), Vladimir Zabolotskiy, regarding the problem of Russia's monopoly for crude oil supplies to Belarus. In the meantime, he emphasized that "our two states are connected not only by oil supply problems but by many other issues". In the words of Mr Makhlin, "Russia and Belarus depend economically on one another so greatly that neither of them is capable of putting to the other side any rigid or unacceptable preconditions".

The president's counsellor was very skeptical about the allegations by the opposition in regards to Russia's intentions to apply economic levers for exerting political pressure on the Belarusian government.

IF [INTERFAX] Note: Head of the shadow Cabinet of Minister, co-chairman of the BPF Vladimir Zabolotskiy, recently accused the republic's government of pursuing what he termed a "shortsighted policy". In an exclusive interview for INTERFAX, Mr Zabolotskiy said, "The ruling Cabinet of Ministers has not taken care of any alternatives to Russia's oil supplies to Belarus". In his opinion, "our eastern neighbor can be tempted to try to earn a quick dollar: now Russia has every opportunity to gamble with the oil card, set any prices for oil, including those in excess of international prices, thereby coerce the incumbent government into making various political concessions".

Moldova

Deputy Premier Estimates Cost of Dniester Conflict

AU0611095792 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0810 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] Chisinau ROMPRES 6/11/1992—Deputy Prime Minister Kunev announced in the Republic of Moldova's Parliament that because of the conflict in the republic's eastern districts and of the drought losses of about eighty billion rubles were registered—the national income is about 100 billion rubles. The state reserves were completely exhausted. Kunev appreciated that such a situation should not have been permitted. The speaker

underscored that highly important now is the fact that the budget reserves started to grow. In connection with the settlement of the armed conflict in the eastern districts, 450 million rubles would be necessary to help the refugees. Of the 50,000 initially announced refugees only 3,500 still have unsettled situation. Some of them, from instance in Dubasari, returned home and, because of the impossible living conditions there, were forced to take a second refuge. Kunev informed that "the 1993 budget is very tensed and soon it will be examined in Parliament within the government's programme."

The minister of agriculture and food industry, V. Gorinchoy, announced that the situation with sugar is not very good, the 195-200,000 tonnes obtained from this year's production being not able to cover the population's needs. He gave assurances as concerns bread saying that at least fifty per cent of the quantity offered for the population's consumption be maintained within the limits set by the government, that is 11-15 rubles per loaf of bread.

Government May Suspend Accreditation of Moscow Newspapers

OW0511190592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1659 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Moldovan Parliament today discussed the accreditation of several Moscow newspapers in Moldova.

In an answer to a query, Moldovan Deputy Foreign Minister Ion Chebuk said that all journalists had been accredited without any problems, except for those from PRAVDA, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA newspapers. The Foreign Ministry argues these newspapers failed to adequately cover the recent conflict in Transdniesteria. Chebuk said the issue was still open and being considered by the ministry. A definite answer is expected shortly.

Kazakhstan

Nazarbayev Cables Congratulations to Clinton

LD0611103692 Alma-Ata Kazakh Radio Network in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] President Nursultan Nazarbayev has sent a telegram to Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton, conveying his sincere congratulations and best wishes in connection with his election as U.S. President. Our head of state expressed confidence that the successfully developing Kazakh-U.S. relations will acquire an all-around and mutually advantageous nature in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Vice Premier Refutes Gaydar's Assertion on Grain Sale

OW0611131192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1231 GMT 06 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Kazakh Vice Premier and Minister of Agriculture Baltash Tursumbayev has called Russian Acting Prime Minister Gaydar's announcement on Russian television of the sale to Russia of 7-8 million tons of grain "mistaken." Tursumbayev confirmed Kazakhstan's intent to send 3 million tons of wheat, but "not more than that," since "the export balance of the republic will not sustain it." Tursunbaev reported that the harvest had been accomplished in all regions, and that more than 32 million tons of grain had been collected, for an average productivity of 12.5 centners per hectare. Wheat production exceeded state orders by 4 million tons.

The minister said that 1 million tons of Kazakh wheat will be sold for hard currency. The government intends to use grain revenues to purchase agricultural equipment.

Nazarbayev Says Nabiyev's Claim on Tajik Presidency Groundless

OW0511170092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1433 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev considers Rakhman Nabiyev's announcement that he is the head of Tajikistan to be groundless. In an interview with journalists on Wednesday, after a meeting in Alma-Ata on the resolution of the situation in Tajikistan, the Kazakh leader said: "I don't think this is realistic. I don't think it's necessary to tell him this now. As we have explained, there is no particular support there." Nazarbayev advised journalists to speak with Tajik Acting President Akbarsho Iskandarov on this matter, as he was named the representative of the "lawful" authorities.

Privatized Firms' Productivity Better Than in State Sector

PM0511161592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 92 Morning Edition p 1

[AEN report under the "From Our Correspondents and News Agencies" rubric: "Privatized Enterprises in Kazakhstan Are Working More Efficiently Than State Enterprises"]

[Text] Over 5,000 enterprises have been privatized in Kazakhstan, which constitutes around 8 percent of the total number of enterprises in the republic.

This was reported by Kazakh State Property Committee Deputy Chairman Mikhail Timkin. Of these, 2,500 are facilities dealing in trade, public catering, and everyday services. According to figures from the republic State Committee on Statistics, labor productivity at privatized enterprises is 1.5 times higher than in the state sector.

Kyrgyzstan

Akayev Briefs NATO Chief on Plan To Reduce Armed Forces

OW0511151592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1435 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In the near future Kyrgyzstan intends to reduce its armed forces by three times (at present they total 15 thousand people), Askar Akayev, the republic's president, declared at his meeting with the NATO General Secretary Manfred Woerner on Thursday [5 November] in Bishkek. The President also reported that in the future the Kyrgyz government would like to have national guard as the core of the armed forces.

According to the President, NATO efforts aimed at preserving stability in the European and Central Asian regions, which nowadays remains the most explosive, can have a more important role than investments and credits for the Kyrgyz economy.

Woerner, in his turn, called NATO's strive to gain stability in the Central Asian region the main reason of his visit to Bishkek. According to Woerner, the leadership of the North-Atlantic Union believes that the main step in this direction will be the joining the European economic relations by Middle Asia and, primarily, such organizations as Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe, European Community, etc. The NATO General secretary says this will assist in creation of new order on the Euro-Asian continent.

Examines Tajikistan, Politicization of Islam

OW0511222892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1732 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From "Presidential Bulletin" prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] During his talks with Woerner, Kyrgyz President Akayev said that regarding the Tajik problem he considered it necessary to form legitimate power organisations in Tajikistan after calling a session of the Supreme Council and, parallel with this, a "round table" to be attended by all sides involved in the conflict. He said that Vice-President Feliks Kulov was to visit Tajikistan together with representatives of the heads of the Central Asian states.

Before the mission it would be necessary to call together all the sides involved in the conflict and prepare the agenda for the Supreme Council meeting within a one-month period. The ultimate aim would be to form a government of national accord. Contributions to the humanitarian aid programme were being considered. The president recognised that the region contained forces wishing to de-stabilise the situation in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. "We are concerned by the politicising of Islam from the direction of Iran", the president declared.

Woerner on New NATO Role

LD0511173192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0748 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By KYRGYZSTAG-TASS correspondent Albert Bogdanov]

[Text] Bishkek November 5 TASS—"Today, NATO has an absolutely different approach to its role in Europe and across the world. We no longer regard the former Warsaw Treaty countries as our enemies. We want to have them as partners. Hence, the means that were formerly spent on confrontation must be used to establish goodneighbourly relations among all states," NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner said today during his talk with Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev.

According to the Kyrgyz president, cooperation with NATO is of great importance for his republic. Formerly, Kyrgyzstan's security was ensured by the Soviet Army. Now it has to care for itself.

The NATO secretary-general today met Kyrgyz Vice-President Feliks Kulov, Prime Minister Tursunbek Chyngyshev, and representatives of the military establishment.

Proposes Central Asian Bloc

LD0511182592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0947 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By KYRTAG correspondent Albert Bogdanov for TASS]

[Text] Bishkek November 5 TASS—Visiting NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner believes a NATO-type bloc can ensure stability in the former Soviet Central Asia.

"The ideas of leaders of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan make me believe that it would be worth creating a structure in the region similar to NATO which would be beneficial for the stabilisation of the situation here", he said at a press conference in Bishkek on Thursday.

"We do not pose a threat to anyone at present and invite our former enemies for a peaceful cooperation", Woerner said, adding NATO is ready to cooperate in converting Kyrgyz defence industry into civilian production, as well as in issues of disarmament and retraining young military scientists.

The NATO secretary general stated that the military doctrine of Kyrgyzstan which is being worked out is purely of a defensive character and completely meets the present-day NATO stance.

Woerner highly assessed the efforts of the republican government and parliament which managed to create a good atmosphere in the republic for coexistence of various ethnic groups.

Tajikistan

Iskandarov To Head New State Council

LD0611142492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1142 GMT 6 Nov 92

[By "KHOVAR"-TASS correspondent Mukhiddin Umarov]

[Text] Dushanbe, 6 Nov—Akbarsho Iskandarov, acting president of Tajikistan, has issued a decree on setting up a republican State Council. This has been done with the purpose of halting the fratricidal civil conflict and preventing a national catastrophe in the name of saving Tajik statehood.

The State Council will be headed by Akbarsho Iskandarov himself. Abdumalik Abdulladzhanov, the republic's acting prime minister, and Mukhriddin Ashurov, commander of the Russian 201st Motorized Rifle Division, have been appointed deputy chairmen. The council's members will be appointed by the chairman.

The State Council has been charged with restoring law and order, ensuring the full extent of citizens' rights and

freedoms, creating necessary conditions for the restoration of the effective activity of bodies of power, as well as preparing democratic elections to the Supreme Soviet.

The decree will be approved at the next session of the Tajik Supreme Soviet, to be convened no later than 20 November.

Kozyrev Says Russian Troops Might Become Peacekeeping Nucleus

LD0611094792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0901 GMT 6 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Galina Gridneva and Georgiy Shemlev]

[Text] Dushanbe November 6 TASS—"Russian troops stationed in Tajikistan, remain in the republic and, probably, will become the nucleus of peace-keeping force and act as a disengaging and stabilising factor," visiting Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev said at today's meeting with officers of the 201 Russian Motorized Rifle Division and Russian border guards stationed in Tajikistan.

Kozyrev stressed that Russian servicmen would not interfere in internal political conflict of the sovereign Tajikistan, but would serve as a guarantor of safety of the Tajik peaceful population and guard the most important economic facilities.

Kozyrev acquainted Russian servicemen with the results of his visit to Tajik "trouble spots", his talks with Tajik leaders, including Acting Tajik President Akbarsho Iskandarov, and expressed the hope that the fratricidal conflict in Tajikistan would be resolved by peaceful political means with the assistance of the neighbouring republics and Russia.

Kozyrev resolutely ruled out the possibility of armed interference of other states in internal affiars of the sovereign state, saying that this way had not brought success to any other former Soviet republic.

Kozyrev said that all possible measures should be taken within the framework of an agreement on collective security, signed by Tajikistan, to prevent extremist forces from getting the upper hand, and build a democratic state observing the rights and freedoms of all peoples residing in Kazakhstan [as received], including the Russian-speaking population.

Kozyrev believes that the knot of confrontation can be desentangled by a session of the Tajik Parliament which should be convened no later than November 20. Kozyrev called on the Russian division to do everyting possible to ensure the safety of the Parliament during the session.

After the meeting, the Russian foreign minister had a one-to-one conversation with Acting Tajik President Akbarsho Iskandarov.

Later in the day, the Russian foreign minister and his entourage will depart to Ashgabat.

Visits Kulyab, Kurgan-Tyube

OW0511190192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1659 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, who is familiarizing himself with the situation in Tajikistan, on Thursday visited the cities of Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube. At a meeting with Kulyab Oblast Committee Chairman Imomali Rakhmanov, Kozyrev was told by him that the current Dushanbe administration was "hostage to the opposition," and that Acting Tajik President Iskandarov was a "self- appointed president." Sangak Safarov, the leader of the people's movement in the Kulyab oblast, told Kozyrev that he was not in favor of the establishment of a "conciliatory council" with the current leaders in Dushanbe.

In Kurgan-Tyube, Kozyrev visited a railway station where refugees, representatives of the Russian-speaking population of the republic, had gathered around the train cars. The complained that they could not leave, that there was no bread, and of many other problems. Kozyrev did not utter a word all the time he was at the station, according to an INTERFAX correspondent.

Vows To Defend Russians' Rights

OW0511210592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2003 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev has said that if "irresponsible circles" take any action to the detriment of the Russian community in Tajikistan, "we will have to take a very resolute position". "Everybody should keep this in mind", Kozyrev said at a meeting with delegates from the Russian community in Dushanbe. The Minister said that Russia's relations with Tajikistan depended on respect for the rights of the Russian population.

Kozyrev said that the leaders of Kurgan Tyube and Kulyab, whom he met earlier in the day, made it quite clear that they do not support the idea of forming a national reconciliation council in Tajikistan. "However, I am an optimist and believe that a settlement in the republic must be achieved by political means alone", Kozyrev said.

The Russian Foreign Minister welcomed the idea, voiced at his meeting with the Russian community, of an enlarged session of the republican parliament, or "popular assembly". Its purpose would be to try to end bloodshed and to resolve complicated domestic problems with the participation of representatives from all regions and parties of Tajikistan, including Kulyab.

Nabiyev Questions Legitimacy of Current Government

OW0511184992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1733 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From "Presidential Bulletin" prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] As reported earlier, the participants in the opening session of the Tajik Supreme Council, which is set for 5 November, will have to confirm the removal of Rakhman Nabiyev from the post of president. Because of the postponement of the current session under the pretext of the lack of a quorum, however, the question of the legitimacy of the current ruling regime remains open.

Rakhman Nabiyev himself commented on the situation in an exclusive interview with INTERFAX which was conducted in the provincial city of Khujante, the birthplace of the former president.

Noting the "illegitimacy of current power structures," the former leader said:

"The person who comes to power in the republic must be one who is capable of carrying out his responsibilities in full accordance with constitutional norms. His authority must be recognized by the leaders of the Commonwealth states. Today there is no such leader in Tajikistan."

In Nabiyev's opinion, the legitimacy of the government is the basic condition for the entry of CIS peacekeeping forces into the republic. Such peacekeeping forces, he notes, may be the main stabilizing factor in the area.

The former president confirms that he "still enjoys cordial relations with the Russian leadership." Touching on yesterday's final meeting of the leaders of the Central Asian republics with special Russian representative Andrey Kozyrev in Alma-Ata, he expressed the opinion that the leaders of these countries should evaluate his removal from power with respect to the law.

Nabiyev expressed his readiness to take part in a Tajik national "round table" which, in his opinion, must be conducted as soon as possible "in order to air the real intentions of all sides and find a way to settle the armed conflict." He suggests that the "round table" include representatives from opposing groups, the republic's leadership, leaders of political parties and social movements, and representatives of the heads of state of the CIS.

Nabiyev called the Tajik Supreme Council Presidium's decision to postpone the opening of the parliament erroneous, since "in a complicated situation, one should first look for a solution within the republic rather than outside its borders. [no close quotation marks as received] The former president emphasized that for his part, he was ready to cooperate in any way possible with the peacekeeping process. Over the past few days, he has been expecting Akbarsho Iskandarov to appeal to him, as "a president lawfully chosen by nationwide elections," to discuss the possibility of finding a compromise resolution at the next government session.

The former government head supposes that the current government "is in no condition to control the situation in the republic, since it has not even managed to establish realistic acting power structures." "I left in a state of hope that it would put an end to the fratricidal war," recalled Nabiyev. The government, however, he said, "turned out to be powerless. It is evident, therefore, why it is to me that the deputies and the people of the republic are now appealing to return to my former post." Thus, in particular, said Nabiyev, two weeks ago a group of officials approached him with a request to come to Dushanbe on 26 October to take part in the meeting of the Commonwealth heads of state. His arrival was disrupted by the events of 23-24 October, when armed forces under the command of former speaker Safarali Kenjayev attempted to seize the city.

Nabiyev also emphasized that he had not been appraised of Kenjayev's plans. The Kulyabis' attempt to carry out a coup "was for me totally unexpected." He considers it premature to give an evaluation of Kenjayev's actions. Nevertheless, he is convinced that the interests of the law and the constitution were clearly expressed in the very demands of the Kulyab oblast council.

As before, Nabiyev considers the source of armed resistance to be "radically-inclined Islamic forces."

In closing the former Tajik leader said: "Right now, I will refrain from any public appearances within the republic so as not to further complicate the situation."

Division Commander Calls for Aid From Other Republics

OW0511152192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1432 GMT 05 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In his interview with INTERFAX Mukhriddin Ashurov, the commander of the 201st Russian motorrifle division stationed in Tajikistan, declared that if the republics of the former USSR do not render assistance to Tajikistan, "there will be no bread, no butter, no clothes,"—the republic will be on the brink of catastrophe.

At the same time he hopes that the order will be established in the republic before the end of the year. According to Ashurov, a legal president will be elected in the republic by that time.

The Russian commander also believes that A. Iskandarov, the acting Tajik President, "can fulfill his tasks at a certain stage." If Iskandarov becomes President, "everybody will serve him honestly and truly," Ashurov said.

He also declared the readiness to support another potential president if he "establishes law and order in the republic." Ashurov reported that during the first three days following introduction of the curfew in Dushanbe, about 150 people were arrested. The commander said that on Wednesday one and a half meters of rail ways were dismantled near the village of Khanaka; the railway traffic with Dushanbe was stopped. The rail way is expected to be repaired on Thursday.

Kurgan-Tyube Commander Says Situation Stabilizing

OW0511224092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2003 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The situation in Kurgan-Tyube in southern Tajikistan is gradually stabilizing, announced the city's commander, G. Bogoyev, in an interview with INTERFAX Thursday. One of the city's major silk factories has reopened, as have stores, a polyclinic, and the signal office center. Residents, who were afraid to leave their homes before, have begun picking up the streets, and farmers have returned to the fields to harvest crops.

Bogoyev says that in the Kurgan-Tyube region the big losses during the conflict between opposing political factions were felt by the law enforcement organs - approximately 100 police officers were killed. The city itself suffered significantly from the fighting activities, including numerous instances of robbery and marauddery. All the equipment was taken from the local regional hospital. Urgent operations are being performed in the temporary medical point which was established under the commandship.

Bogoyev said the city is now being protected by a special battalion formed from people's volunteer corps.

Russian Envoy Refutes Allegations of Interference

LD0511125592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1234 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Text] Dushanbe (Tajikistan) November 5 TASS—Russian Ambassador to Tajikistan Mecheslav Senkevich called on Thursday a statement by former head of the Tajik TV and Radio Broadcasting Company Mirbobo Mirrakhim as "false, groundless and insulting".

Mirrakhim, known in the republic for his extremely radical views, said that he allegedly "has documented evidence of interference by Russia and Uzbekistan in Tajikistan's domestic affairs and support by these countries for sympathisers of the totalitarian communist regime".

All sober-minded Tajik people are well aware, the ambassador said, that Russia and other republics of the former Soviet Union treat respectfully the sovereign Tajik state and want to see the republic economically, socially and politically prosperous.

"I believe that this wish is known to Mr. Mirrakhim too," the ambassador continued. Some political forces in this much-suffering republic want to egg one sisterly people on the other to achieve their selfish and unseemly aims.

"I believe that the Tajik people will correctly appraise such political provocations," Senkevich noted.

He reiterated Russia's position of non-interference in Tajik domestic affairs, stressing that the wisdom of this centuries-old people will help to prevent the spread of the fratricidal war and stop the armed conflict threatening Tajikistan's statehood.

"Russia will fulfil its obligations to the Tajik people and continue humanitarian aid to the republic," the ambassador concluded.

Turkmenistan

Kozyrev Arrives From Tajikistan; Comments on Council's Viability

LD0611151192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1151 GMT 6 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Georgiy Shmelev]

[Text] Ashgabat, 6 Nov—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev has arrived in the Turkmen capital from Dushanbe on a short working visit.

Directly from the airport the Russian minister went to meet with Saparmurad Niyazov, the republic's president. Andrey Kozyrev will convey to him Boris Yeltsin's personal message and will brief him on the conversations and talks he had in Dushanbe.

Answering questions from journalists onboard the aircraft en route to Ashgabat, the minister noted that the problems of setting up a Tajikistan State Council, which would include representatives of all regions, and settling the situation in the country occupied a special place in the talks. This idea was put forward at the Alma-Ata summit. In his words, "the State Council is not an ideal structure, far from it, but it fully corresponds to the current situation in the republic." It would be extremely important for all sides to join it, he stressed. And if, for instance, "Kulyab fails to turn up, this will show, first of all, the inability of one of the interested parties to accept the proposal (and its intention to opt for solving the problem of settlement in Tajikistan exclusively by force."

Andrey Kozyrev noted that the issue of refugees in Tajikistan was been discussed "in great detail" in Dushanbe. He said that in the next few days a train carrying refugees from Kurgan-Tyube would be able to move on.

The train with people wishing to leave the republic has been blocked in Kurgan-Tyube since late September.

Government Seeks Postponement of Meeting With Moldova's Snegur

OW0511223192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1734 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From "Presidential Bulletin" prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Turkmenistan's foreign affairs minister, Khalykberdi Atayev, told INTERFAX that the republic's government has asked Moldovan President Mircea Snegur to postpone his visit to Ashgabat until late December or early January. Atayev said the decision was prompted by "business which arose for the president right after his visit to Turkey." The minister did not further specify.

The president's press service could not give a reason for the postponement of Snegur's visit, but presumed that it was postponed "at the request of the Moldovan side."

IF [INTERFAX] Note: During Snegur's visit, which was planned for November 11-12 (after the Moldovan president's visit to Bejing), an agreement on friendship and collaboration between the two republics was planned to be signed, including a full scale package of documents on bilateral relations.

Minister Proposes Harsher Punishment for Criminals

LD0611051392 Ashgabat TURKMEN PRESS in Russian 1259 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] A wide reaction has been caused in Turkmenistan by the initiative of Internal Affairs Minister Serdar Charyyarov to harshen the punishment system for criminal offenses. In particular he proposes public flogging of criminals with a kamcha (whip), tying them up to a pillar of shame in a public place, driving them in a special vehicle through the streets and even shooting them in public.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Charyyarov's proposals have been sent to the appropriate authorities for examination. How likely is it that they will be accepted? At present, it is probably only the president who can answer this question. During his recent visit to Saudi Arabia Saparmurad Niyazov reacted extremely positively to the criminal legislation in operation there, which provides for similar measures of retribution.

As a point of information, according to the results of the nine months of this year, the crime level on the territory of Turkmenistan has risen in absolutely all indicators.

Uzbekistan

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister in Tashkent for Embassy Opening

Premier Praises Efforts for Regional Peace

LD0511172292 Tehran IRNA in English 0742 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 5, IRNA—Uzbek Prime Minister Abdulhashim Mutalov Wednesday praised Iran's bids to establish peace and stability in the region.

Mutalov made the remark in a meeting with the visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for Euro-America Mahmud Va'ezi who is currently in Tashkent to inaugurate Iran's embassy.

Promotion of Tehran-Tashkent ties in economic, transportation and commercial fields as well as latest developments in Central Asia were among topics of Va'ezi-Mutalov discussions.

The Uzbek prime minister called on Iran to continue its efforts to eliminate the existing tension in Tajikistan and to establish peace and stability in the region.

He regarded inauguration of the Iranian embassy in Tashkent as an important step towards consolidation of mutual ties.

Stressing Iran's stand regarding establishment of peace and tranquility in the region at large and in Central Asia in particular, Va'ezi said that Iran is after settling Tajikistan issues through peaceful means and would utilise all its potentials to this end.

The two sides also discussed the impending visit to Tehran of the Uzbek President Islam Karimov.

Official Discusses Cultural Exchanges

LD0511211392 Tehran IRNA in English 1324 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 5, IRNA—Iran's deputy foreign minister for Euro-America, Mahmud Va'ezi in a meeting with Uzbek deputy foreign minister, Fatikh Teshabayev in Tashkent Thursday called for offering courses in Persian language at Uzbek schools and academic centers.

Both officials stressed the need for expansion of bilateral economic and political relations and hoped that the upcoming visit of President Islam Karimov to Tehran will further strengthen Tehran-Tashkent friendship.

Teshabayev said that the Uzbek people are highly fond of Iranian tradition, culture, and Persian language and added that Iran-Uzbekistan relations have entered to a state of steady growth.

Va'ezi, who arrived in Tashkent on Tuesday, said that formation of Tehran-Tashkent joint economic commission will be "a positive step towards peace and security".

Embassy Opens

LD0611000992 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran's embassy in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, was opened today in the presence of the Uzbek prime minister and foreign minister and Iran's deputy foreign minister for European and American affairs.

During the ceremony, the two sides—referring to the two countries' common history and culture—called for further expansion of bilateral ties. According to reports, the Uzbek prime minister called the opening of the Iranian Embassy in Tashkent an historic event.

A number of Uzbek cabinet members, parliamentary deputies, Tashkent religious personalities, and a group of Muslim Uzbek citizens were present during the inauguration of the Iranian Embassy in Uzbekistan.

Armenia

Press Secretary Comments on Clinton Victory, Karabakh

OW0511200092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1730 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Report prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from the "Presidential Bulletin" feature—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In commenting on the Armenian government's reaction to the results of the presidential elections in the U.S., President Ter- Petrosyan's press secretary, Ruben Shugaryan, said,

"Apparently Bill Clinton will try to bolster U.S. assistance to the reforms in Russia. This would support the present-day democratic government in the Russian Federation. Stability in Russia will reflect positively on the situation in Armenia as well".

"We can easily reach rapport with the new officials in the U.S. Administration," the press secretary of the head of state avers.

The press secretary provided this explanation to the "relatively quiet" setting in Nagorno-Karabakh and at the Armenian-Azeri border recently: "It seems, Azerbaijan is tired of this warfare".

The president's press secretary offered the same explanation to the recent statements made by Azerbaijan's President Abulfaz Elchibey and press secretary Leila Yunosova of the republic's defense minister in regard to putting an end to hostilities and truce. "It was the first statement in the spirit of the Azeri new government," Mr Shugaryan noted. He also reminded of the famous pledge by the Azeri government "to settle Karabakh conflict by the beginning of this winter".

Mr. Shugaryan also predicts that staff and structural changes in the defense ministry will continue. The need for changes, in his words, is stipulated by acute need to build a professional army "capable of protecting the state borders". He reasons, in particular, it would be desirable to extend the staff of the press service of the republic's defense ministry since at present its employees are "certainly taken advantage of by their more active Azeri colleagues".

Yerevan To Introduce Bread Coupon System 15 Nov

NC0611105492 Yerevan Armenia's Radio First Program Network in Armenian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] As previously reported, a Supreme Soviet extraordinary session was scheduled for 1300 today. The session's agenda included examining the Supreme Soviet's 7 October decision to implement measures on preparations for the winter of 1992-1993, the supply of foodstuffs and bread, and ratification of the EC credit to Armenia. [passage indistinct]

A recess was called before voting on these bills and was extended for more than an hour. When the session resumed, Artashes Tumanyan, Supreme Soviet deputy chairman, presented the views of a special parliamentary commission that was set up to examine these bills.

The deputies debated the bills and proposed amendments. At the deputies' insistence, Prime Minister Khosrov Arutyunyan made a statement. He formally confirmed that a coupon system for bread sales will be introduced on 15 November 1992.

The deputies also debated the sequence of bills to be voted. It was agreed to vote on the bill presented by the commission on the Armenian-EC agreement on allocating credit to Armenia. This bill was ratified by 123 votes, and 130 deputies voted for a second draft as the basis for the agreement. The deputies then voted on specific proposals, some of which were adopted.

It was hoped that today's extraordinary session would end successfully and in a manner befitting the parliamentarians. The unseemly arguments in the hall, however, made it impossible to continue the session.

Azerbaijan

Interior Minister Hopes Russia Will Help Arrest Mutalibov

OW0511204292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2004 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Azeri Interior Minister Iskender Khamidov has expressed the hope that the Russian authorities would cooperate in the arrest of Ayaz Mutalibov. In an interview with INTERFAX, Khamidov recalled that the warrant for his arrest had been issued by the Prosecutor's Office under a parliamentary decision. The minister pointed out that Mutalibov was a citizen of Azerbaijan and that he was charged not with his political views, but criminal offences.

Russian Soldier Said Killed in Gyandzha Attack

NC0511184392 Baku AZERINFORM in English 1513 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Baku, November 5 (AZERINFORM)—The military office of Gyandzha Public Prosecutor with the Office of Public Prosecutor of the Russian Division of Armed Forces, which was stationed in this Azeri town, began to plead a case in connection with the prosecution of the attack today of unknown persons on Russian soldiers. According Rovshan Aliyev, the chief military

prosecutor of Azerbaijan, bodies of the Public Prosecution are trying to find and detain the perpetrators of the tragedy, during which one of Russian soldiers was killed, and other was wounded as a result.

Parliament Receives Armenian Deputies' Appeal for Talks

NC0511141792 Baku TURAN in English 1017 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Baku, 5 Nov (TURAN)—Today, Chairman of Azerbaijani parliament Isa Gambarov informed the Milli Mejlis that on November 4, it had been received the 13 October appeal of 56 Armenian deputies.

The appeal stresses that the Armenian and Azerbaijani leadership must start direct peaceful talks to negotiate the conflict. In a line with that, the appeal thanks the CSCE, Iran and Russia for their mediatorial efforts.

Isa Kamberov informed the deputies of the name of the author of the appeal. It was a deputy, member of Armenian National Movement Ashot Bleyan. The text of the appeal has been considered and approved at all governmental levels including President Ter-Petrosyan.

Recently, Ashot Bleyan met with the permanent representative of Azerbaijan to Moscow Khikmet Gadjizade. In a course of the talks, A. Bleyan set forth his version of the solution of the representatives of both states. The Armenian deputy said he would like to visit Baku for the purpose.

I. Kamberov stressed that recently A. Bleyan had published an article in the local newspaper running that Armenia would never be able to separate Karabakh from Azerbaijan.

The chairman of the Azeri parliament offered the deputies to consider the initiatives of the Armenian deputies during the next session of the parliament.

In a line with that, I. Kamberov doubted the sincerity of the appeal, referring to the experience of past when despite three ceasefire agreements signed by Azerbaijan and Armenia, the Armenian side treacherously captured Khodzhaly, Shusha and Lachin.

Refuses To Apply Martial Laws to Civilians

NC0511160592 Baku TURAN in English 1003 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Baku, 5 November (TURAN)—Milli Mejlis passed a resolution to insert additions on the crimes committed in the time of war to the criminal code of the Republic. Jurists were commissioned to present drafts of the articles regulating the activities of the military in the war time.

Milli Mejlis declined the Interior Minister I. Gamidov's proposal to apply martial laws to the civil persons "whose activities were directed to undermine the state defences."

Under the new additions, a person deserted from the battle-field will be sentenced for many years or given a capital punishment.

Defence Minister Rakhim Gaziyev said at the Milli Mejlis: "Due to the Armenian occupation of the part of the Azeri territory, we are doomed to lose our sons till the martial laws will not imposed." [sentence as received]

New Military Law Sets Length of Service, Renames Ranks

NC0511164292 Baku ASSA-IRADA in English 1042 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Baku, 5 November (ASSA-IRADA)—Active military service in Azerbaijan will last for a year and a half and in fleet 2 years says the new Law "on Military Service" adopted at the session of national Mejlis of Azerbaijan. Young people up to the age of 27 are subject to call-up. Some military ranks have also been renamed in the law. Henceforth the sergeant of Azerbaijan Army and a marine sergeant major is to be called chavush (cavus); the private soldier and seaman is asker; corporal and senior seaman is to be "bash asker" (bas asker); the ensign is ghizir (gizir), the lieutenant- colonel is colonel-lieutenant (polkovsnik-lieutenant). The rest of Army ranks remain unchanged. The highest Army rank is army general. The law has also determined the military service regulations (rules) form of uniform. ASSA-IRADA reporter informs from Mejlis session.

National Assembly Approves 60-Billion Ruble Budget

NC0511133792 Baku TURAN in English 0817 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Baku 5 Nov (TURAN)—Milli Mejlis approved the national budget of Azerbaijan for 1992 [as received] at the rate of 59.5 milliard [billion] rubles.

Budget deficit made up 7.1 milliard rubles. About 30 milliard rubles have been formed through excise duty and about 11 milliard rubles through profits taxes.

The government allotted 31.3 milliard rubles for social programs.

Minister of Finance Salekh Mamedov informed the deputies that about 60 percent of taxes, that is nearly 13 milliard rubles, have been covered from taxation by commercial bodies.

Georgia

Parliament Reaches Deadlock on State Power Bill

LD0611000892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1723 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Albert Kochetkov]

[Text] Tbilisi November 5 TASS—The second session of Georgia's Parliament reached a deadlock this morning during discussions on the state power bill, a document to regulate activities of the republic's supreme bodies of state authority, prior to the adoption of a new constitution.

Deputies' opinions clashed when one of them, Akaki Asatiani, who chaired the republic's parliament under ousted President Zviad Gamsakhurdia, called into question the article giving sweeping powers to the head of the parliament.

During the stormy debate on this article of the document, deputies failed to reach a consensus and formed a conciliatory committee based on a proposal, put forward by Eduard Shevardnadze, chairman of the parliament.

Ends Deadlock on Chairman's Powers

LD0611111592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1832 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Albert Kochetkov]

[Text] Tbilisi November 5—Georgia's Parliament during its session today overcame differences on the question regarding powers of its chairman.

An overwhelming majority of deputies voted in favour of the principle which will form the basis of the future bill. It provided, in particular, that the head of state should be elected by the Parliament. It is to be noted that the present chairman is elected through a general direct and secret vote or following the same procedure as in electing a president.

Simultaneously, this principle also envisages impeachment of the head of state or chairman of Parliament. Such decisio.. can be adopted by a minimum of two thirds majority.

Georgian Forces Shell Russian Army Base

LD0611115792 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] On Thursday Georgian armed forces on four occasions shelled from artillery weapons and Grad launchers a Russian Army technical station deployed in the Eshera region. The command was forced to put Russian air force planes in the air to stop the shelling. As an RIA correspondent reports, this is not the first time the technical station in the Eshera region has been shelled. The Georgian side backs up its actions by claims that fire points of Abkhazian armed formations are taking cover beyond the height at which the station is located.

Sukhumi Without Electricity; Fighting Continues

OW0511150292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1431 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Last night was relatively quiet on the line of confrontation between Georgians and Abkhazians running along the Gumista River near Sukhumi. Only a few shots were fired, the press center of the Georgian Defence Ministry informed IF [INTERFAX].

There has been no electricity in Sukhumi and its suburbs for several days. The head of the local department for electricity supplies said that the electric power line near the city of Tkvarcheli had been damaged, so the city authorities had to switch over to diesel power plants to supply the most vitally important facilities with electric energy.

The headquarters of the Abkhazian Defence Ministry reports, however, that there has been fierce fighting along the frontline on the Gumista River. Preparing an offensive, the Georgian troops are pulling in additional forces and military equipment to the frontline.

Abkhazians Fighting Along Eshera-Sukhumi Front Line

LD0511133792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1211 GMT 5 Nov 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—Fighting with the use of all types of weapons is going on along the Eshera-Sukhumi frontline between Abkhazian and Georgian forces, according to the Abkhazian representative in Moscow.

Georgian governmental forces are shelling the advance Abkhazian forces and pooling reinforcements to the zone of combat, the representative said, citing a report by the Abkhazian Defence Ministry.

Abkhazians have destoyed two mortars and Georgian soldiers firing from them, according to the report.

Georgian forces are also suffering losses on the Ochamchira-Tkvarchal frontline, the source said.

Deputy Prime Minister Views Abkhaz Peace Process

PM0511145792 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Nov 92 First Edition p 7

[Interview with Sandro Kavsadze, Georgian deputy prime minister and State Committee chairman for Interethnic Relations and the Protection of Human Rights, by David Mdivani in Tbilisi, carried under the "Own Correspondents Report" rubric; date not given: "Sandro Kavsadze: We Retain Hope in the Peace Talks"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Tbilisi—Nothing but the Gumista River now stands in the way of enemy positions exchanging fire and of fresh men and personnel being brought up in preparation for even bloodier confrontation.

"How is the activity of the monitoring commission to be assessed? What are the causes of the mission's failure?"—those were the questions with which I began my conversation with Sandro Kavsadze, deputy prime minister of Georgia and chairman of the State Committee for Interethnic Relations and the Protection of Human Rights. He is a member of the aforementioned commission, which has not realized the hopes pinned on it.

[Kavsadze] Unfortunately, the situation before the creation of the commission was more encouraging than at the concluding stage of its work, when the areas of Gagra, Gantiadi, and Leselidze were seized in violation of the agreements reached. The commission was unable to create a mechanism capable of implementing the decisions that were made. It proved impossible to disband the illegal military formations and to remove armed citizens of the Russian Federation from Georgian territory. More than 70 percent of Abkhazian troops are mercenaries of the Confederation of Mountain Peoples.

Virtually none of the commission's decisions, apart from the disengagement of troops around Sukhumi, have been implemented. Its decisions were turned upside down. On 1 October, for example, Russian and Abkhazian representatives of the commission and I signed a cease-fire treaty in Gudauta. I quickly flew to Gagra, met throughout the night there with civilian inhabitants and our fighters, and sought to persuade them that there were no grounds for alarm, as a cease-fire decision had been signed. But in the morning I learned of the mass attack launched on Sukhumi using heavy equipment. Today I blame myself for having believed in the sincerity of the commission members and for having persuaded other people likewise. Many people paid for this with their lives. The members of the Russian commission left without clarifying at all what had happened and who was responsible for violating the signed agreement.

I consider that the actual existence of the commission was used by certain political forces as a cover for executing their own plans. And I have no doubt that it will be difficult for Russia to claim the role of arbiter in settling the conflict in Abkhazia after all that has happened. I told the members of the Russian commission that just before they made their hasty return to Moscow.

[Mdivani] But are there any realistic ways of getting out of the conflict independently?

[Kavsadze] I hope a decisive role will be played by the sensible part of the Abkhazian intelligentsia. It understands perfectly well the destructiveness of Ardzinba's political course and is now demanding his resignation. We still pin hopes on the peace talks, but have at the same time also recognized the need to strengthen our own armed forces.

I seek the solution in involving the United Nations and the CSCE in the peacemaking activity. Meetings with their representatives have been encouraging.

However, these plans could well be stymied by Ardzinba's intransigent policy. I regard the proposals put forward by him as unacceptable and illogical. He seems to recognize the Georgian state, but then immediately demands the withdrawal of Georgian formations from Abkhazia. Why indeed are Georgian troops being denied such a right to their own territory?

There are other forces, apart from Ardzinba. Moreover, in Moscow too you have the "Soyuz" bloc; Zhirinovskiy's party, which has been joined by about 4,000 members of "Aydgylara"; and the People's National Front of Abkhazia, which together with the Confederation of Mountain Peoples, support and egg it on.

[Mdivani] Russia increasingly has been accused lately of giving military aid to Abkhazia. How well founded is that?

[Kavsadze] I do not have a list of the names of the officials who have authorized equipment to be handed over to the Abkhazian side. But the fact that it was handed over is incontrovertible, as the Abkhazian side did not previously possess modern weapons, while heavy equipment was used in the attack on Gagra. Where did it come from? The Abkhazian formations were surrounded by the Georgian Armed Forces. Later Abkhazia acquired several planes, helicopters, and other arms.

[Mdivani] Every war is a violation of human rights. What work is your committee doing in this area?

[Kavsadze] A task group has been set up to provide aid to refugees and locate those missing, but we do not always reach mutual understanding. Alas, there are fears that we will not be able to return many prisoners alive.

Unfortunately, members of the Georgian Armed Forces have been found guilty of human rights violations. To avoid such cases a staff comprising a group of members of our commission has been set up in Sukhumi. The situation seems to have returned to normal: Georgians, Abkhazians, Russians, and Greeks are now living there as neighbors perfectly peacefully. That, unfortunately, cannot be said of Gagra: Around 40,000 inhabitants—Georgians, Russians, and Armenians—left that city over two days. Judging by refugees' accounts, a real ethnic cleansing of the territory is under way there. And we have no opportunity at all to influence these processes.

I am sure that sooner or later the perpetrators and the organisers of the large-scale violation of the basic norms of human relations will be brought to book. [Kavsadze ends]

Postscript: The opinion of the editorial office does not coincide with the opinion of the interviewee in everything.

Estonia

Official Says Russian Plan for Border Not Problem

OW0511230092 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1921 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From the "9 PM Express-Release"—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] "We have nothing against Russia's plans to ensure law and order in the frontier zone and fight crime and contraband there," Jaan Hein, an Estonian Foreign Ministry official, said in an interview with BALTFAX commenting on the Russian Supreme Soviet's Wednesday decision to tighten regulations for the areas along Russia's borders with the Baltic states. Russia still has no agreements on border regulations either with Latvia, Lithuania or Estonia.

According to Hein, Estonia has had no information from Russia on what the new regulations will be. So far Estonian citizens need no visas to go to Russia.

New Defense Minister Outlines Plans for Armed Forces

LD0511215192 Hamburg DPA in German 1241 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Kiel (DPA)—The establishment of a regular armed forces is a main priority for the new government of the young Republic of Estonia. "Our policies are in no way aggressive, but we intend to arm ourselves and, in the case of an attack, we will resist," newly appointed Defense Minister Hain Rebas said in Kiel in a conversation with DPA. The Estonian historian, who grew up in exile in Sweden and who has held a university chair in Kiel for the last 12 years, left today to take up office in the Estonian capital, Tallinn.

"I am primarily concerned with fundamental structures in defense policy," said the 49-year-old, who has been a member of the Estonian National Independence Party for three years. The withdrawal of the Russian troops still stationed in the republic and a short-term plan for emergency defense are priorities. In addition to a comprehensive professional army, he plans to establish a mobile intervention force with a total of 1,200 soldiers. Rebas later intends to introduce compulsory military service. Up to now Estonia has had three infantry battalions and a home guard with about 1,000 troops.

Rebas says the Estonians feel threatened above all by old guard Communists and other organizations which do not like the course of reform in the former Soviet Union. He said Estonia's close links with NATO states and European security structures are essential. There are no objections to arms exports to the Estonian Republic being supervised. "But one thing has to be clear: In the case of an attack, we will never again allow Estonia to give up without resistance as in 1940, when the Russians marched in."

Social Affairs Minister Comments on Unemployment

OW0611125492 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1155 GMT 06 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Estonian Minister for Social Affairs Marju Lauristin does not think there will be any sharp growth of unemployment in her republic. During a press conference in Tallinn, Thursday, she expressed hope that the government would manage to save industrial enterprises from bankruptcy and prevent massive unemployment.

In each particular case, she said, one should carefully think what is better: to pay unemployment benefits and finance re-training programmes, or to try to keep these enterprises afloat.

She believes that trade unions should play an important role in combating unemployment.

As many as 8,700 people receive unemployment benefits in Estonia; 20,000 unemployed have been registered at labour exchanges but do not receive unemployment benefits, and 50,000 people had to go on leaves against their will and do not earn anything at all.

Election Victory by Right Said To Widen Societal Differences

PM0511161792 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Nov 92 First Edition p 7

[Report by Yuriy Stroganov: "What Will Result From Right Wing Victory in Estonia"]

[Excerpts] Vilnius—The right-wingers' crushing—as people are saying in Estonia—victory in the elections to the state assembly and the election of their representative Lennart Meri as the republic's president have widened still further the split in society. "Pure-blooded" Estonians are celebrating success. "Nonindigenous" residents are anxiously waiting for the state's already tough attitude toward them to tighten up still further. [passage omitted]

Whether through inertia or deliberately, hatred of Soviet power is today shifting to the hundreds of thousands of non-Estonian residents who have found themselves in a totally new situation and no longer have any political links with any empire. The reason given as an excuse for discrimination is, moreover, not important to these "second-class" people.

"Segregation in the republic was being implemented de facto, but today it has been implemented de jure," A. Semenov, cochairman of the Russian Democratic Movement of Estonia, said.

Hundreds of thousands of "nonindigenous" residents failed to obtain citizenship and thus did not vote in the elections of the state assembly and the president, for whom ultimately less than 29 percent of the adult population voted. But those are the distortions of today's democracy. At the next stage, when two candidates remained and parliament was given the right to elect the Estonian leader, L. Meri beat A. Ruutel "with a score" of 59 to 31.

"The result of this election was easily predictable," A. Semenov said, "since the bloc of right-wing parties won the state assembly elections. They now hold virtually all the most important posts. But it is not the Estonian president who is expressing the toughest statements and views. The 'Bloc of Estonian Citizens' has even ended up in opposition to the incumbent republic leadership which, in its view, is implementing an overly soft policy toward 'nonindigenous' residents..."

The election campaign proceeded under the slogan "Clear the area." The policy of squeezing out Russian speakers is continuing.

"Evidently, an idea that right-wingers have been hatching for a long time will be put into practice: Quotas will be introduced to the law on citizenship. The result will be that even if 'nonindigenous' residents manage to obtain Estonian citizenship, they will have to wait in line: A miserly percentage of nonindigenous residents will obtain citizenship every year," A. Semenov thinks.

Representatives of the Russian Movement expect the nationalities question to worsen further. This will in turn inevitably entail a further deterioration in Russian-Estonian relations.

The northeast of the republic—important in terms of territory and economic potential—where the overwhelming majority of residents are Russian speakers is bound to react to the discrimination.

So it is not entirely clear what result will be produced by this crushing victory by the right-wing forces in Estonia, forces which are doggedly avoiding the quest for ways toward interethnic accord...

Latvia

Parliament Passes Law on Defense

OW0611124592 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1154 GMT 06 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Latvian parliament passed the law on state defence which defines the status of every military formation in time of war and peace, as well as the law on the defence forces which specifies the dislocation, tasks and composition of these forces.

Today, the Latvian armed forces consist of the defence forces, the security service and the so-called Zemessardze - voluntary armed formations defending Latvian territory. In the event of war or state of emergency these forces will be replenished by the armed formations of the Interior Ministry.

The draft law on the state of emergency, earlier considered and approved by the Commission for Defence and Internal Affairs, was turned down by the deputies. Among the amendments made by the deputies was the possibility of introducing the state of emergency if internal conflicts threatening the state system flare up.

Government Adopts Bill on Mass Media

WS0611130992 Riga LETA in English 1305 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Riga, 5 November 1992—The Latvian Government on Wednesday [4 November] accepted, after discussion, a bill on the amendments of a law of the Republic of Latvia on mass media and an administrative code.

As foreign printed editions recently brought into Latvia and distributed here contained articles urging people to commit illegal and hostile activities, it has been suggested that foreign press editions which are multiplied in printing houses here, (for instance, the "PRAVDA" newspaper), be registered in accordance with the law on mass media. The distribution of imported press editions in the territory of Latvia can only be carried out, in future with the permission of the Justice Ministry.

Commission Approves Nominee for Foreign Minister

OW0511230292 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1922 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From the "9 PM Express-Release"—following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Latvian Supreme Council's Foreign Affairs Commission has given its approval to Prime Minister Ivars Godmanis's proposal of Georgs Andrejevs, a member of the commission, as a candidate to the post of foreign minister.

Foreign Affairs Commission Chairman Indulis Berzins told BALTFAX Andrejevs's candidature is supported by the Popular Front, Satversme, and Rural parliamentary groups. Berzins said that, in the present unstable situation, it is important that Andrejevs should easily get the post.

The commission also decided to back Ojars Kalnins as a candidate to the post of ambassador to the USA and Martins Berks as ambassador to Poland.

North Atlantic Delegation Chief Says Russian Troops Cause Instability

OW0611125592 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1154 GMT 06 Nov 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Instability, caused by the presence of Russian troops, slows down the inflow of foreign investment in the Latvian economy, head of the delegation of the North Atlantic Assembly, Gerard Gaud, announced during a press conference Thursday. In the opinion of his delegation, the Russian army should leave Latvia, while all the problems pertaining to its withdrawal should be tackled jointly by the Russian and Latvian Governments.

Gerard Gaud said that his delegation was fully informed of the economic and political problems facing Latvia. The most difficult problem, he continued, was that of citizenship. In the economic sphere, the worst problem is shortages of gas and fuel, whose solution is being hampered by inflation and the absence of hard currency.

He also noted that the delegation will send its conclusions concerning the economic situation in Latvia to the NATO member- states and to all international organizations. This, he said, might help Latvia to secure economic assistance.

Trade Unions Organize Petition for Economic Demands

PM0511140192 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 92 p 2

[Report by K. Markaryan: "What Is the Latvian for 'Solidarity'?"]

[Text] Riga—The Union of Free Trade Unions of Latvia has begun a campaign to collect signatures to demands to be put to the Latvian Government.

In the opinion of A. Silins, the union's chairman, there will be mass actions by the people before the year is out and therefore the trade unions are trying to avert total chaos by leading the masses.

"As a result of the economic policy that is being pursued in the Latvian Republic, industrial and agricultural production are paralyzed. Unemployment is rising catastrophically, wages are not sufficient to ensure survival, the tax burden is becoming intolerable, people's social protection is not working, and the bulk of the population is living in poverty and despair..." the trade unions' appeal to the republic's parliament and government says.

On Monday all seven factories belonging to the "Rigas Manufaktura" production association stopped work entirely. The "Rigas Aditays" association is stopping work. The Riga Kaolin Plant is sharply reducing production as of 2 November and 40 percent of its workers will be dismissed...

The same thing is happening at the majority of enterprises. It is no better in the countryside. Livestock is being slaughtered on a massive scale because it has become unprofitable to keep the animals. There are now 30,000 people officially unemployed in Latvia with 20,000 so-called hidden unemployed. Some 18,000 jobs will be lost in light industry in the very near future.

In the opinion of the leader of the Free Trade Unions of Latvia, the action to collect signatures should show whether the republic's people are capable of resolving their questions themselves or whether they will continue to meekly obey the authorities.

Popular Front Adopts Stance on Citizenship, Troop Departure

WS0611131392 Riga LETA in English 1305 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Riga, 5 November 1992—The Latvian Popular Front (LPF) has adopted a statement "on legal status of citizens of the former USSR in Latvia" saying that "the fifth congress of the LPF reiterated its loyalty to the aim of the restoration of Latvia of November 18, 1919. This it means that only the citizens of the Republic of Latvia will have to right to decide the future of Latvia in the fifth democratic parliamentary elections. By passing the decision to halt the Russian army withdrawal from Latvia that has started, Russia, by means of military and economic pressure, is trying to impose on Latvia the immediate and unconditioned naturalization of all the Soviet citizens that Latvia was flooded with during the years of occupation and as a result of this—the formation of a state consisting of two communities.

LPF urges the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia

1. To adopt without delay a declaration "on the genocide of the occupation powers against the Latvian nation and the Latvian people" in order to give the world community an idea about the reasons for the current demographic situation in Latvia.

2. To implement a humane de colonization of Latvia including the possibility that after the removal of the occupation troops and after the parliamentary elections the soviet immigrants that moved to Latvia during the occupation years could apply for the citizenship of Latvia in accordance with the legislation.

3. Not to allow illegal interpretations of the citizenship act of 1919 that actually means the enlargement of the group of citizens by means of naturalization before the parliamentary elections as was done by the adoption of the resolution of the Supreme Council of Latvia "on terms of recognition of the citizenship rights of the persons that resided in Latvia before August 1, 1914 and their descendants".

Lithuania

Government Conference Examines State Social Policy

WS0511131192 Vilnius ELTA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1743 GMT 4 Nov 92

[Text] Vilnius, 4 November 1992—In a conference the Lithuanian Government discussed political strategies on the direction of social care.

The number of people depending on social welfare and the number of lonely people are quickly rising; in Lithuania today there are 38 thousand, from that number 10 thousand require permanent assistance. The European Economic Community Social aid fund has donated 140 million talons to invalids and to others needy of social assistance; the U.S. has donated 70 million talons, these funds will be given to local administrations and then it will be decided how to best use them.

The Ministry of Social Welfare is preparing a bilateral agreement with European countries. The International Labour Organization, working for the European Council, is considering the possibilities of joining to the organization's conventions.

To expand the labour market and its structures, it is important to build a model for the job market, to perfect the information system, to establish a professional consultation centre. To help work out these matters, relations with labour ministries from Germany, Denmark and France have been started.

State Controller Advises Sajudis Reorganization

WS0511130792 Vilnius ELTA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1743 GMT 4 Nov 92

[Text] Vilnius, 4 November 1992—The surest guarantee for future success at present is not so much wielding power as reorganizing the structure of Sajudis. Head of the State Control Kazimieras Uoka argues in the daily "Lietuvos Aidas". In his opinion, Sajudis first came to power without any governing experience, without any personnel policy and reserves. It could not have expected to achieve too much by using the old apparatus as means for the creation of a new state. The majority of the new ministers had taken over the corrupt and inefficient ways and habits of the Soviet establishment and thus compromised Sajudis. The rightest thing to do now, in the opinion of Mr. Uoka, is to undertake responsibility for a smaller sphere of politics and carry on the work in a genuine Sajudis spirit. If we succeed in generating new ideas actual for the society and are ready for their implementation, we can hope for new success, says the Sajudis-backed candidate to the Seym. If people opted for an experiment in the neocommunist form of government, we should not lose our heart but learn own lesson how to administer power more efficiently which is done more easily by viewing things as it were from outside for some time.

Urges Rightists Not To Form Coalition

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[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Kazimieras Uoka, the Lithuanian State Controller, a Sajudis member and a member of both the present and new parliaments, has called on the right-wing members of the Seimas not to form a coalition with the Democratic Labor Party whatever the final results of the parliamentary election are.

He writes in the Lietuvos Aidas (Echo of Lithuania) newspaper that, in case Sajudis and other right-wing candidates receive 60-70 seats (out of a total of 141) in the Seimas, the "former Communists'" adversaries should form a "constructive opposition" capable of "effectively safeguarding the achievements of independence." This number of MPs [members of parliament] would be sufficient to form a shadow government and get ready for the presidential election, Uoka believes.

If the rightists get less than 50 seats, they should make use of other means of struggle. "The nation should be prepared to take legitimate mass action in order to prevent the historic acts from being revised. Our forces in the Seimas may be too scarce for this," he says.

As soon as the right-wingers are ready to take power, they may demand a new election, Uoka thinks.

"The historic debts to be paid by the Democratic Labor Party are so serious and its moral right to power so weak that the people will not forgive it the slightest mistake it makes," Uoka says.

"All the levers of historical process" in Lithuania are still held by the rightists, Uoka thinks.

As has already been reported, at the first round of the parliamentary election on October 25, the Democratic Labor Party won 44 seats in the Seimas, and the Sajudis coalition, 18. The second round is scheduled for November 15.

Housing Construction for Russian Army Officers Set To Begin

WS0611130892 Vilnius ELTA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1700 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] 5 November 1992—Heavy trucks from Kaunas have brought the first shipment of building materials to Kaliningrad for the construction of flats for Russian officers withdrawn from the Baltic States. The project provides for the construction of 2752 flats; it is carried out by the Lithuanian private construction association "Selma" and the Baltic navy. The first house is to be started in December and finished in May, 1993.

The only obstacle for the construction may be the shortage of energetic resources in Lithuania. It depends on the decisions of the Russian Government.